NEW-ENGLAND GALAXY.

NO LEVELL'D MALICE
INFECTS ONE COMMA OF THE COURSE I HOLD.—*Shakspeare.*

VOL XV. NO. 45. BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1832. WHOLE NO. 787.

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MISCELLANIES.

[From the New York Daily Advertiser.]

ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FEMALE COLLEGE IN NEW GRENADA.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

Ye have done well my brethren—thus to cast
The balm of healing at the fountain head
Whence wisely done. For on the thousand streams
That murmur freshly round your hallow'd homes,
No blessedness shall flow. Well have ye scann'd
With philosophic eye, their latent worth,
Who in the weakness of their tender forms,
And shrinking consciousness of ill might droop
Of little import.—Yet those fragile forms,
Now trembling in their beauty and their fear,
Shall kindle with new energies;—high hope,
And martyr-like endurance, and deep strength,
To toil unti'd, to suffer and be still.
And all those deathless sympathies that spring
Up from a mother's love, these shall be theirs;—
And what you trust to them of mental wealth,
Knowledge, or virtue, or the truth of God,
Shall blossom round the cradle of your sons
And bear rich harvest in your country's fame.

Realms there have been, which, like your own, did tear
A despot's shackles from their giant breast,
And rush to freedom—But the baleful breath
Of ignorance, or Luxury, or Guilt,
Came o'er them as an epistle; and they sank
Amid the waste of ages. They perchance
Did look on Woman as a worthless thing,
A chisser'd gem, or briefly fading rose,
Beauti'ring not that she had kingly pow'r
Or the young soul, and that its first, deep lines,
Grav'd so indelibly that all the storms
And water-floods of time erase them not,
And death may read them, when he comes to seal
The scroll of life up for the judgment bar,
Free from a mother's pencil.

Ye have judg'd
That 'mid a nation's elements, her hand
Might cast a healthful leaven, and her lip
Even from the mould'ring pillow of the grave
Flush with its dove-like, heaven taught eloquence
A race unborn.—According to your faith
Be your reward; and may the glorious voice
Of Liberty, from Andes cloud-wreathed crown,
Thro' ev'ry region whence your rivers heard
Their ocean tribute, go with godlike strength,
Waking new nations to Jehovah's praise.

Auburn's Head, Sept. 14, 1832.

[It may be remembered that we mentioned, a few weeks since, that the government of New Grenada has established by law a college in Bogota, for the education of Females, the first, we believe, not only in America, but in the world. The President is to be a lady; and among the branches of instruction, on several which have been unfortunately and unwisely neglected in our schools, often in our families; domestic economy, cookery, Christian morals and religion—with appropriate professors. The general superintendance of this interesting institution is fortunately to be vested in that eminent patron of learning, Gen. Santander, the President of the Republic. A more appropriate subject for the fine poetical talent of our first American poetess could hardly have been selected, practically and ardently devoted as she has been to female education.]

[From the Library of Entertaining Knowledge.]

PARIS IN 1830.

The aspect of this morning, (July 28,) therefore, in Paris, was warlike enough from its dawn, and full of the promise of turbulence and bloodshed. Some of the shops, nevertheless, were opened as usual; but they were very soon shut again. It was felt by the most dull and indifferent that the time was no fit one for the ordinary business of buying and selling. The city in truth was a vast encampment, in every quarter of which were seen arms flashing, and men going forth to battle. Proceeding with their preparations, the managers of the insurrection every where took advantage, with admirable judgment and activity, of the opportunities afforded them by the supineness and negligence of the government. Before the morning was yet far advanced, the different telegraphs had been rendered unserviceable, and the government was thus deprived of the means of sending for succor from a distance with the requisite rapidity, or even despatching intelligence to its friends of the state in which affairs were.—The telegraph on the church of Petits Peres (to the north east of the Palais Royal) is stated to have been thus put out of use by the exertions of no more than two individuals, a M. Petit, a printer, and another man; an account which, if true, would imply that the station must have been left almost without any guard at all. But the grand object with the popular leaders was to provide their followers with arms. For this purpose the store houses of the different gunsmiths throughout the city, of which only a few had been rifled the preceding evening, were visited by bands whose numbers and determination made all resistance to their demands out of the question, even when the wish to refuse them what they asked was entertained. The manufacturers of the weapons of war yielded in general with a good grace to the depredation to which they were thus subjected; and the supplies which they afforded armed a considerable number of their fellow citizens. A further resource presented itself in the armories of the different theatres; and this idea having struck some one, placards were forthwith fixed up on the walls, directing the people to proceed to help themselves to what they so much wanted for their great occasion from these depots, furnished only for the use of mimic heroism. The establishments in question, when assailed, made hardly any more resistance than the gunsmiths had done. The Museum of Artilery, in the Rue de l' Universite, was also attacked and broken into; and from this store house, to adopt the words of a writer we have already quoted, 'many suits of antique armor, two handed swords, bucklers, lances, pikes, spontoons, halberts, falchions, battle axes, maces, as well as match locks, petronels, and every other species of fire arms, were pressed into the common service; and weapons which, since the battle of Pavia, had remained in inglorious disuse, again mingled in the bloody affray, to assert that liberty which too often, it is to be feared, they had assisted in suppressing.' 'The citizens,' says Mr. Tynte, 'now presented a most formidable, though, to the military eye, a very ludicrous spectacle.—Here was the halbert of the sixteenth century, and the two handed sword of earlier times;—the sword of Charlemagne was obliged to do duty in the horny hands of a blacksmith;—whilst the massive maces that had done good service in the knightly hands of the mailed soldiers of the Cross, against the Infidels before Salem and Ascalon, were now wielded by the brawny arms of smiths and cabriolet drivers, in the attack on the palace of a Christian prelate! The people who had come from the country were chiefly armed with implements af husbandry, or large clubs. One or two Restaurants had turned out their establishments to the fight; the *cordon bleu* (head cook) armed with a spit—his *marmitons* (scullions) with different portions of the *batterie de cuisine*, until victory or chance furnished more warlike weapons.'

[From the United States Gazette.]

THE EMIGRANT'S FARWELL.

Every one who has travelled, knows the rich, gushing flood of sensibility, which overflows the heart when leaving long-loved and cherished scenes. But in what language can such emotions be better described, than in the following lines, from the pen of Miss C. E. Beecher, who is now on her journey to the West, to devote her high literary attainments to the cause of female education.

Farewell, dear New England! thy blue hills are flushing,
In sunset's last ray, as they glide from our view,
Home of our hopes! what fond tears are gushing,
As we pour forth our blessings, and heartfelt adieu!

How sweet are the scenes fond memory is bringing!
Thy vales and thy woods, and thy meadows' rich store!
Thy rough hills and mountains, and old ocean flinging
His cool, breezy arms 'round thy rock-girdled shore.

Thy villages white, thy Sabbath-bell chiming,
Thy children's school clom by the temple of God;
Land of our fathers! still round thee is shining
The light that they guarded with tears and with blood.

And there in thy bosom *the pilgrims* are sleeping,
'Mid the thanks, and the honors, of sons they have blest;
Land of the free! how the nations are keeping
Their watch on thy day-star to guide them to rest.

And there is our childhood's home, there, where life's dawning,
'Mid youth's merry sporting, paternal love blest—
Where a mother's fond smile was the light of each morning—
And there is the grave where we laid her to rest.

And there are the warm hearts from whom we must sever,
Whose love long hath blest us, whose prayers still pursue;
Where in our wanderings, oh! where shall we ever
Find others so generous, so tried and so true?

Farewell, blest New England! thy blue hills are flushing,
In sunset's last rays, as they fade from our view;
Land of our fathers! what fond tears are gushing,
As we pour forth our blessings, and heartfelt adieu!

C. E. B.

Philadelphia, Oct. 16, 1832.

[From the London Court Journal.]

RECOLLECTIONS OF LORD BYRON IN ITALY.

BY A FOREIGNER.

At intervals, Lord Byron, in his tone and manner, betrayed decided symptoms of a mind ill at ease—if not, indeed, of insanity. Some of us suspected this to be attributable to *remorse*.—'I composed "The Bride of Abydos" in four nights,' he once remarked to us; 'and this I did in order to exorcise certain dreams with which I was tormented.—Had I not imposed this task upon myself, I should have fretted my very soul away.'—Another time, when talking of his writings, he added, 'Hobhouse informs me of a strange *on dit*; that I, myself, am, forsooth, the true Corsair of my poem: and they suppose this portion of my travels in Greece to have remained hitherto a secret. Hum! people sometimes blunder pretty nearly on the truth, but they never hit upon it entirely. He wishes sadly to know what became of me during the twelvemonth he quitted the Levant. There's not a soul breathing knows anything about it. The whole is therefore mere gossip—a lie. But I dread these pranks of the evil spirit, who, even in falsehood, apes the truth.'

Byron lived in hope that he would be justified after his death; this idea consoled him for the world's hatred and the world's neglect,—the *fashionable* world, that is to say. For this purpose he wrote his memoirs, which he confided to a friend: that friend has thrown them into the fire—to please whom? and at what price?"

One evening the conversation happened to turn on an occurrence of the day; a young Milanese lady, remarkable for her wit and beauty, had just sent a challenge, and had actually fought a duel with her lover, who deserted her for another. She had managed the thing in disguise, and had actually wounded him severely; at the same time every one was talking of a certain prince residing at Milan, who had killed, without the least ceremony, a woman of the lower order of the people, with whom he was at the time living, and whom he had detected in an intrigue. Lord Byron listened attentively, but did not utter a word; he once endeavored to turn the conversation, in a voice of affected indifference, but his lip quivered with emotion, and he abruptly left the box, with that peculiar expression in the eyes of stifled rage, so well remembered by all who knew him.

Lord Byron seemed to take great pleasure in the Milanese society; the only one in which, in this 19th century, unrestricted freedom is allowed, and etiquette unknown. We used frequently, after the opera, to stand in the vestibule or lobby of the theatre, to see the ladies pass. Several of them, and especially the pretty ones, expected that Lord Byron would have asked to be presented.—But either through pride, bashfulness, or rather, perhaps, a determination, in his character of a *dandy*, to do exactly the reverse of what was expected of him, he invariably declined the honor. He preferred passing the evening in conversation on poetry and philosophy. I well recollect, that our arguments were sometimes urged with so much warmth and energy, that the audience, out of patience at the interruption, more than once commanded silence.

One evening, in the midst of a philosophical discussion on the principle of *utility*, M. Silvio Pellico, a delightful poet, who has since met his death in the prisons of Austria, suddenly announced to Lord Byron, that M. Polidori, his physician, had just been arrested.

We hastened off to the guard room. M. Polidori, who was a very tall and handsome man, had taken offence, whilst in the pit of the theatre, at the enormous bear skin grenadier cap of the officer of the guard, which, he insisted, blocked out his view both of the stage and the singers: he had requested the officer to take it off; and on his returning a sharp refusal, had given it an awkward twist. The fact was, that M. Polidori, in spite of his Italian name, was actually born in England, and consequently could not help frequently venting his spleen on somebody or other.

Monti, the celebrated poet, accompanied us into the guard room of La Scala, where we gathered round the prisoner, to the number of fifteen or twenty. We were all speaking loud together: M. Polidori was beside himself with rage, and as red as a chafing dish. Lord Byron, on the contrary, was as pale as ashes, and had some difficulty in restraining his anger. His patrician heart was ready to burst with vexation, at sight of the small amount of influence and consideration he possessed. No doubt, at that moment, he bitterly regretted he was not an ultra, and admitted to the dinner parties and to the private friendship of the Archduke, Viceroy of Milan. Such at least was our opinion. Be that as it might, the Austrian officer most likely saw in us a nucleus of sedition; if he was a deep reader, no doubt the insurrection of Genoa in 1740 passed rapidly through his brain. Monti was watching every movement, and saw him run out of the guard room to summon his soldiers, who snatched up their muskets, which they had deposited outside the door. A happy thought struck our friend Monti: *Sortiamo tutti; restino solamente i titolati.* 'Let us all retire, excepting those amongst us who bear a title.'

Monsignor de Breme remained in the guard room, with the Marchese Sartirana, his brother, Count Confalonieri, and Lord Byron. These gentlemen wrote their names on Lord Byron's card: at sight of their titles, the officer of the guard forgot the insult offered to his bear skin cap, and permitted M. Polidori to depart. This trait of magnanimity on the part of the officer won our esteem; and we could not but admit that the blame of the fracas lay entirely with his adversary. In fact, he was a very good sort of a man, this same Austrian officer. Shorn of his bear skin cap, which might be about thirty inches high, he stood scarcely five feet in his boots, and must have cut a somewhat second rate figure by the side of M. Polidori, who was a tall, handsome man, standing five feet ten: vanity alone would have dissuaded many an officer of the guard from letting off their prisoner. That very evening, however, at midnight, M. Polidori received an order to quit Milan in the course of four and twenty hours. Lord Byron was enraged at this beyond measure.

'The next day Lord Byron, with whom I happened to be chatting alone, in the green room of La Scala, was seriously complaining of being persecuted. 'Ac Cappot,' said he, half talking to himself, and clenching his teeth with rage, 'whenever I entered at one door, they went out at the other.'

Lord Byron had that unfortunate weakness, which it is by no means rare to meet with in those beings who have been treated as the spoiled children of fortune—he cherished two contradictory desires—a certain source of disappointment and unhappiness:—that of being at the same time received in the higher classes of society, as a Lord; and admired as a *Liberal*, and a great poet.

* * * *

M. Polidori told us, that Lord Byron would frequently write a hundred verses in the course of the forenoon. At night, when he returned from the the theatre, animated by discussion, or the fine music he had heard, he would resume his writing; and working, sometimes till morning, he would reduce his hundred verses to twenty five or thirty. As soon as he had finished four or five hundred, he sent them off to Murray, his publisher in London. He drank, whilst studying at night, a sort of potation, essentially English, composed of *gin, (eau de vie de genievre)* and water. There is, no doubt, as he himself admitted, that when his ideas did not flow with sufficient freedom, he drank deep of this mixture: but this vice, too, he, as usual, in his self-accusations, greatly exaggerated: he was by no means an immoderate drinker. Sometimes, in order not to grow fat, he would skip a dinner or two, or would eat nothing but a plate of vegetables and a small quantity of bread. This dinner would cost but a franc: on these occasions Lord Byron, profiting by the appearance of another vice, would all at once turn miser, and boast of his parsimonious habits.

[From the New England Magazine.]

THE HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

'Tis education forms the common mind;
Just as the twig is bent the tree 's inclined.

There are more objects of compassion in these northern states than the public are generally aware of. We speak not of the miserably poor, of drunkards, intemperate politicians or poets; but of a class which no one who has lived long in any of our large cities can have failed to observe. We allude to the offspring of poor persons (though many of the children of the rich are equally objects of pity) between seven and sixteen years of age, the spring of life, during which the twig may be bent any way. Many of them have no parents, and a great many might better be orphans, than be under the jurisdiction of those they have.—Some see no examples at home but of vice; others are abandoned to their own evil guidance, but by far the greater number are made candidates for the penitentiary by parental indulgence. There are probably some hundreds of these little wretches in Boston. Almost every ward is infested by a gang of them. Most of them sin by impulse, but a few, who consider themselves above the vulgar, are, or have been, organized in bands, and frequent all the purlieus of vice, of which the entrance is attainable by the payment of a fee not exceeding twenty-five cents; that sum being, generally, the extent of the means of each individual. These are they who may be seen in the galleries of the theatres, the minor ones especially, and about the doors, where they squabble for checks; others sometimes venture to break a window, or dilapidate a watchman. The more vulgar sort are contented with pilfering in a small way, draining the glasses set down by older tipplers, cursing and swearing, abusing every boy better dressed than themselves, throwing stones and filth, Sabbath-breaking, ringing door-bells, and a thousand other enormities. No one, who has lived in a neighborhood cursed with the presence of a swarm of these promising young hopefuls, can deny the truth of the doctrine of innate, original total depravity.

All this little rabble are, no doubt, susceptible of much good, were they taken while their minds are yet in the gristle, if we may use such an expression. Indeed, very many of these unfortunate boys have in them the seeds of extraordinary excellence and usefulness. Those who have the capacity to distinguish themselves in any thing, even in wickedness, must be capable of much good also. Extraordinary malefactors are generally found to be possessed of courage, perseverance, fortitude, ingenuity; but their minds are like the garden of the sluggard. Early neglected, the rich soil but sends up a luxuriant growth of weeds, which strike their roots so deep, that nothing less than a half inch rope can pull them up, which brings away soil and all.

These remarks have been suggested by a visit to the House of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders at South-Boston,—an admirable institution, and admirable conducted.—We would advise every one, who feels an interest in the rising generation, to pay it a visit. The ride, or walk, is short and pleasant. The house itself is remarkable neat and quiet; the view from it is fine; and, if for nothing else, it is worth a walk of two miles to see so many happy faces as it contains.

The writer was told, a few weeks since, that something worth seeing was to be done at the House of Reform, and was advised to witness it. He went, not knowing what kind of an exhibition he was to see, and arrived some hours too soon. Immediately after his entrance, a boy of about ten years, neatly dressed in blue jacket and white trowsers, stepped up to the superintendant, and asked, "Sir, may I eat a bit of pie that —— —— has just given me?" The superintendant stated that it had been found necessary to regulate the boys' diet, and that he had given orders that no one should eat any thing not in the regular bill of fare without his express permission. We asked how such a prohibition could be enforced, and how a violation of it could be detected. He replied that there was seldom need to enforce this or any other order, as few boys ever disobeyed, unless through carelessness; there was no need to employ means of detection; because, probably, the offender would voluntarily come forward and confess his fault, as soon as he should become sensible of it.

Another boy, who wore a bright steel chain over his shoulder, as a badge of office, was very busy about the room, to every part of which, and to every thing it contained, he had free access. We were afterwards informed that this lad was sent to the house, from the Police Court, for an inveterate habit of pilfering. It seems that he had become a most trustworthy person.

We went into the garden, where a score or two of boys were busily at work with hoe and rake, under the direction of the assistant. We were rather surprised to see that when some of them had occasion to communicate, they did so only by signs and gestures. They belonged to one of the lower grades; and, having abused the gift of speech by improper conversation, were prohibited the use of it, for a time, that they might do better in future, and at the same time be a warning ro others.

The lads sat down to dinner—a plentiful one—of baked beef, and vegetables of their own raising; but there were two or three who did not take seats. It seems, that they had violated the regulations in taking food away from the table after the previous meal, which they had wasted. They were therefore deprived of a meal, whether as a punishment, or that they might make good the loss they had occasioned, we know not. But they were not sulky; on the contrary, they appeared as cheerful as any of those whose molares were in action.

In one room a large boy was reading aloud to several smaller ones. He had a badge, and was a monitor. One of his auditors had a bandage over his eyes, which he did not offer to remove. He had abused the use of his vision in not attending to his book, and was therefore deprived of it. We learned that the system of privations, practised in the house, is an improvement on the Jewish law of "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth." If a boy make an improper use of his hands, they are confined; if his eyes depart from their proper object, they are bandaged. One little culprit struck us more than all the rest. He sat apart, with a visor over his face. He spoke to no one, and no one spoke to him. The disposition and practice of this boy, was "positively, regularly, and continually to do *wrong*." It is but justice to the superintendant to say, that this lad was a new comer, and that he, as well as the other offenders, belonged to the lowest grades into which the young *reformados* are divided.

The hour of the exhibition arrived. The writer, together with about two hundred other visiters, repaired to the chapel, a large, well lighted, well aired apartment in the third story of the building. The superintendant blew a whistle, and a door opened; the superintendant sang a hymn suited to the occasion, and a company of about a hundred boys, right in front, marched in, joining in the hymn as they entered. They were in uniform, and made a much better appearance, marched the lock step much, much better, than any militia or volunteer company we have yet seen in New England. As they arrived at the centre of the apartment, they broke off by files to the right and left, and moved to their appointed places, where they halted and remained motionless. Thus brought into something like a solid column, their appearance was finely soldier like. The exercises then began.

Several questions were asked respecting the fundamental principles of arithmetic, chemistry, botany, and moral and natural philosophy, in all of which studies, it appeared, they had made a respectable progress.—The boys answered simultaneously. We cannot pretend to recollect the precise terms of the questions and answers, but they were something like the following:—

Superintendant. What are the ground rules of Arithmetic?

Boys. (Simultaneously.) Numeration—Addition—Subtraction—Multiplication—Division.

Super. What are terms of Numeration?

Boys. Units—Tens—Hundreds—Thousands—Tens of Thousands—Hundreds of Thousands—Millions, &c.

Super. How is Addition performed?

Boys. The numbers to be added are set down, units under units, tens under tens, hundreds under hundreds, &c. &c.

The boys answered together, and without hesitation, till they came to compound addition. The first questions were readily answered, until they were asked why they divided the number of pence by twelve and carried the result to the next denomination, when there was first, hesitation, and then a pause. "Can you tell, or you?" asked the superintendant. There was silence. "Can any of you tell me?" "Yes, Sir," replied more than half of them. "Tell me then," and the correct answer was immediately given. They were also examined on moral and religious subjects, and their answers were even more ready and pertinent than before.

There was no levity, no whispering, no inattention. The boys stood upright in their places, without showing the slightest sign of displeasure or fatigue. It is true, that at proper intervals, they were required to perform certain gymnastic exercises, by way of relief. One was to bend their bodies and stamp in various postures, another to raise their hands simultaneously to a level with their ears, then to extend them above their heads and clap, then to bring them down to their sides, then to clap them behind their backs, all of which they did with a unanimity that would have done honor to the Prussian parade at Potsdam, or the Military Academy at West Point. Indeed, some of the spectators laughed at the singularity of their gestures, but it was by no means a laugh of contempt or disapprobation.

When the exhibition was half over, the boys were ordered to form and march to the gymnasium, which they did in the same manner as they had entered the chapel. There was climbing of ropes and poles, swinging, and various other exercises, all of which the boys performed in a style that put the writer in mind of a company of apes in a forest.—After having indulged in these severe, sinow stretching sports for about a quarter of an hour, the lads were again marched into the chapel, and the exhibition was concluded.—Previous to breaking up, the Rev. Mr. Tuckerman addressed the school. He congratulated the boys on their situation, which, he told them, they ought to consider an inestimable privilege; and truly, after what we had seen and heard, we were fully disposed to concur with him in opinion.

This visit induced the writer to make two more, and to give some attention to the history and government of the institution. The results of his observations and inquiries follow.

This is the first, and we believe the only public institution of the kind in the United States, perhaps in the world. There are Houses of Reform, indeed, in some of the more southern cities, but they were founded and are maintained by private individuals; this is sustained by the city of Boston. This was opened in September, 1826, and during the first year about seventy patients, tainted with moral leprosy, were received. At first, if we are rightly informed, it was intended that the labor of the boys should defray the expense, or a part of it, of which they were the occasion. Tradesmen were introduced into the institution, such as basket makers, shoe makers, &c. and the boys were required to work under their superintendance. But the object of the hospital being radical moral cure, those measures were found inadequate to the end proposed. Either the boys received no instruction, or these tradesmen became angry with the depravity and indolence they were expected to overcome, scolded their involuntary apprentices, and some even beat and swore at them. This certainly was not the way to call sinners to repentance.—Things were in this state, when a different system of discipline was adopted. Since that time, (November, 1827,) between sixty and seventy boys have been annually received into it. Very few, (not a fifteenth part of the whole number who have been discharged as cured,) have relapsed into evil.

The boys are and ever have been, since 1827, under the sole absolute control of the the superintendant. The evil of "too many masters" has been avoided. The extent of their subjection, we might say devotedness, can be conceived by those only who have witnessed it. All that has been done has been effected, not by severity, but by kind, yet firm, moral discipline. Each boy knows that whatever he is commanded to do, he *must* do, and, the necessity being apparent, he does it. He does it, too, though he may not know precisely why, because experience has taught him that whatever is required is for his own good, and agreeable to the laws and will of God as declared in the Christian volume. Here are the three strongest motives to virtuous exertion, that can be imagined; necessity, interest and the will of God.

One of the best means of preserving order, exact discipline, is rigidly enforced. There are three meals *per diem*, at stated regular times. Three periods are allowed for play and recreation,—two hours and a quarter in all. Two more divisions of time are allotted to instruction, and two to labor. These rules are only varied as the weather or the season may require. On Sundays, the boys are required to attend divine worship, at least twice, and hear two discourses, peculiarly adapted to their singular situation. We are wrong here, to use the word *required*; the boys esteem it a privilege to enter the chapel, and exclusion from it as a privation; or, if the reader likes the term better, as a punishment.

Whipping was once a form of punishment used in the institution; now it is entirely known. It has been found that the system of "privileges and privations" answers all

purposes better. Confinement, deprivation of sight, (by visors,) restraint of hands, privation of play, of work, and of food, have been substituted in its stead. Emulation has been dispensed with, it having been found that it engenders envy and ill feeling, to a degree incompatible with the grand object of the institution, viz. moral reform. The object of emulation is, in some sense selfish—selfishness must be, as far as possible, rooted out, before a hardened sinner can be brought to address himself steadily to the work of reform.

No boy is permitted to tell tales—no boy is punished for a fault not prohibited in express terms by the laws of God or man, and not even for such fault, unless it appears that he knew it to be one. A frank confession exempts an offender from punishment in the first instance. No boy is punished for disrespect or irreverence to his Maker. Thus, if one is inattentive, or displays levity during divine service, his only punishment is exclusion from the chapel, till he gives proof of repentance; and this is often the severest punishment that could be inflicted. He is told, "You take no interest in the worship of God; you have no sympathy with our feelings.—You are not fit to share in what we assemble to do, and therefore you shall not be present." Seldom or never has this course failed to produce amendment.

An account is kept with every boy, in which his faults are noted. If, at the end of the week, his conduct proves to have been bad, he is subjected to privations and deprived of privileges, according to the nature and degree of his offences. If his behavior has been extraordinarily evil, which rarely occurs, the boys are called to vote on his case. Their votes are not influenced; but he is expelled from the community as unworthy to hold a place in it, and forthwith placed on the footing of an initiate.

Excepting the general supervision of the superintendant and his assistant, the government is wholly committed to monitors, who are chosen monthly from among the boys themselves. The monitors keep the keys, ring the bells, and open and shut the doors. Some take charge of the lower grades. A monitor, who is also a steward, takes charge of the marketing. The monitor of police, with assistants, keeps the house in order, excepting the dormitory and dining room. The monitor of the dormitory does the duty his name implies. There are various other officers, whose duties are distinct are distinctly understood, so that "this is your duty," "this is not my duty," are never heard within the walls of the house. The result is, that order is never interrupted for a moment.

The community is divided into three good and three bad grades. The privileges of the first are, to walk without the bounds, sail and swim without an attending monitor, to go to their rooms and into the dining room without permission, to leave their seats in the assembly room, and to have the use of the recreation room without permission, each grade to have a preference of claim to office before all inferior ones, *to be trusted* with keys, *to be believed* on all ordinary occasions, and some other immunities of minor importance. The privations to which the mal-grades are subject, include the want of all the privileges above enumerated, and the lowest two are not allowed to converse, unless on absolutely necessary occasions, to speak to the superintendant without permission, to be without the jurisdiction of a monitor, unless in bed, to eat cake or any extra food. They are also liable to all the deprivations or punishments elsewhere mentioned, to solitary confinement, to a bread and water diet, and to many more tokens of disgrace and disapprobation. These privations and privileges are apportioned properly to the several grades.

The following are among the things prohibited: to use bad language, to use tobacco, to disfigure, in any way, any of the furniture, of any part of the fences or buildings, to engage in any sport not specially permitted, to go out of the paths in the garden, or eat any thing without permission, to waste food, to bring any thing into the house without permission, to converse with the mal-grades, and to use the clothes of others without permission.

The boys are required to do their own washing, cooking, and chamber-work, and to scour the floors and stair-cases once a week. The most scrupulous cleanliness is exacted. Each boy's hair is cut once a month; all are required to bathe in salt water thrice a week, weather permitting, and their heads must be combed every day. As these things, and many more, are done by method, the boys find ample time to do them all, and to study, play, and sleep beside.

When the initiate first arrives at the House of Reform, his person is cleansed, and he is then examined by the superintendant, respecting his habits, principles, and passions. The object of his coming, and the probation he must undergo before he again goes abroad into the world, are next explained to him.—If he comes by reason of extraordinary vice, or by sentence of the Police Court, he is kept in a solitary apartment for one or more weeks. If he proves obdurate against advice, his eyes are covered, he is not permitted to work, or play, or converse; he is constantly kept seated under the eye of a monitor, his fare is no better or worse than bread and water; in short, he must not and cannot do any thing but sit still and reflect on his vices, their consequences, and the advice he hears from the superintendant. If he recalcitrates at any part of this course of probation, he is whipped. It is only at this stage of his probation that he is liable to be whipped; very few novices are so refractory as to need it; indeed, scourging has for many months been almost unknown in the house. The system of privations has entirely superseded it, having been found much more, and more speedily, effective.

The novice is then presented, by name, to the assembled boys, and having been, if he can read, presented with a printed copy of the regulations of the house, he is placed in such of the mal-grades as his case may require. By this time he is tractable, obedient, sensible of the error of his ways, and of the necessity of amendment. After this, he is capable of promotion, and subject to precisely the same treatment as the rest of his grade. The course of initiation has never, in any instance, failed to produce the effects we have stated.

The writer asked the superintendant what means he was wont to employ to subdue the refractory and obstinate. He answered that he had been often asked the question before, and that he was at a loss how to answer, as cases of the kind it implies had seldom or never happened. He had known instances of temporary disobedience and disrespect to the monitors, but no such thing had ever happened to himself. We shall give the rest of his answer in his own words, as nearly as we can recollect them. "There is no mind so dark that reason will not enlighten it, if it be discreetly urged. I take the boy as I find him, which is always bad enough, and sometimes much worse than you can have any idea of. He is a complete creature of the senses,—a mere animal: as such I must deal with him; but I also treat him as a moral and immortal being. I tell him, as a friend, that he is in the hands of God; under his government in all things; but that he, regardless of this, has become a grievous sinner, degraded, an outcast in the eyes of God and man. I tell him that the pains and privations he suffers are the necessary consequence of sin, and that these pains are inflicted, not in anger, but in love, that he may be admonished to turn from his wickedness and live. I ask him if he does not wish to return to his Maker's favor, and become respected and respectable. He says that he does, and begins to promise; but I do not regard his promises; he cannot yet perform them if he would; before he can be trusted he must be put on probation. He has the rough, steep hill of repentance to climb—I help him all I can, and he must exert himself also; but all is insufficient, without the help of God, whom he must propitiate by penitence and prayer. What he is to ask in the name of his Savior, will be granted, provided it be asked in a proper spirit. He is then put on his probation. If his conduct is satisfactory, his restraints are gradually removed. When his week's novitiate is ended, he is proposed to the boys as a candidate for a place in their community, and they vote for or against him. If he should relapse, his probation must be commenced anew; but this very rarely happens."

There is little trouble, cut off as the novices are from all external evil impressions, in bringing them to a proper state of feeling; the difficulty is to make this lasting. Little is sometimes gained for weeks and months, but that little is so much clear gain. Reform is sometimes very slow, but it is always sure. But two or three of the boys, who have been discharged as reformed, have relapsed. The mild system of which the city of Boston is indebted to Mr. Wells, has had extensive and blessed results. Hundreds, who have come to the House of Reform, sensual, brutish, ignorant, smeared from head to foot with the mire of vice, stained with every sin of which their years were capable, have gone forth sober, amiable, intelligent, virtuous. Nothing is more common in the House of Reform than instances of integrity and honor, which, in the eyes of the world, would seem romantic. The following is a letter which we take from a newspaper, from a boy committed for pilfering, voluntarily written to a person he had wronged:—

House of Reformation, Good Friday, 1832.

Mrs. ——

I suppose you have some recollection of losing five dollars, some time ago. You did not know exactly who took it.

Your son —— was going a fishing with me, and he had a book with him. He said that he would sell it to me. I looked at it, and there was the money. I took it out, and told him I would go and get a line, and went off with it.

I have felt very sorry for what I have done, and I hope the money enclosed (five dollars) will make some amends. I hope that you will forgive me, and I pray to God that he will forgive me also.

Your friend, —— ——.

So far is the discipline of the House of Reform from oppressive, that many boys who have been discharged have voluntarily gone back to seek admittance. All the inmates look happy, and they evidently look up to the superintendant as to a father.

The following instance of the reformation of a very hardened sinner may not be unacceptable to the reader:—

A lad was sent to the institution at the age of fifteen, an example of total depravity, if there ever was one. His habits were so notoriously infamous that he went by the name of the "Nuisance of ——" in the neighborhood where he resided. His disposition was diabolically malignant; his temper was singularly turbulent; he scoffed at all things good and holy; he was a liar, a thief, a drunkard; and his ruling passion seemed to be supreme delight in mischief. His habits were written upon his face, in the most legible and revolting characters. There seemed to be nothing in his mind or heart of which the reformer could take hold. It was seen at once that he would cost a great deal of trouble, and it was no less evident that, unless that trouble should be taken, he would soon become a most dangerous member of society. A means of awakening him to a sense of his condition was found. This wretched boy, had yet in his bosom one small spark of affection for his excellent mother, and the discourse of the superintendant reminded him of the pious counsel she had often wasted on him. The right chord was struck; a powerful impression was made on his heart through this medium. He made rapid progress in virtue, and the effect was manifest even in his person, to such a degree, that one who had known him well, did not recognize him, a month after he entered the house. This youth had, naturally, a strong mind. He had been eminent in evil, but when his heart was once touched, it was seen that he was likely to be as eminent for good. He watched his outrageous passions with a careful eye, and held them in command with a tight rein. He even voluntarily put himself in bodily pain to remind him of the necessity of keeping them in constant check. His mind was inaccessible to ordinary motives and reason,—it heeded them not. What awakened him to exertion was the cultivation of the seed sown by his mother. He had learned to pray with his whole heart and soul. And, indeed, it may be well to say, that no means of reform used at the house have proved so immediately and generally efficacious as this.

The youth was several times appointed to the highest offices in the institution, and behaved unexceptionably in them all. He was and is decidedly and emphatically a *reformed* boy. He has long been apprenticed, and has shown no sign of a return to his former habits. This is the only thoroughly reformed drunkard we have ever known or heard of. He is now doing well and likely to do so.

The majority of the lads, who have been rescued from inevitable ruin by the House of Reform, were the victims of parental indulgence. The only son of a poor widow was committed for theft. He had been the idol of his mother, her whole being was bound up in him, and this very love was nigh having been fatal to the boy. Never was affection more intense; she lived for him and him alone; she lived but in his presence; nothing pleased her that was not connected with him. His committal wrung her heart-strings to the extent of their power of tension; she remained wholly desolate. She exhibited a most melancholy picture of distress. She did not complain; on the contrary she was convinced of the necessity of what had been done, but the blow was too hard for her. She did not weep, but her hearth remained as cold as the weather without; her furniture was strewed about her house; her clothes, the last thing a woman ever neglects, were not as clean or as neatly worn as before;—what had made these things valuable to her was gone, and life had for her lost its salt and firmness. The shaft had entered her very soul. Hearing of her extreme distress, Mr. Wells visited and invited her to pass a week with her son in the house.—This indulgent kindness revived her, for her spirit was that which said,

> O do but let me breathe that air,
> That blessed air, that's breath'd by thee,
> And whether on its wings it bear
> Health or death, 'tis sweet to me.

The boy himself, was of the make most likely to be injured by such conduct. His character was ordinary, or rather, he had no character at all.—There was nothing in him decisive; neither virtue nor vice could take deep root in him. His faults were rather follies than vices; in short, he was the mere creature of circumstances, and it was fortunate for him that he was snatched from his perilous situation in time. He went through the course of reformation tolerably, was apprenticed, and is now doing well.

NEW ENGLAND GALAXY.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 10, 1832.

We place in our columns to-day a letter from Mr. Macauley to the Leeds Political Union, in answer to questions proposed to him previous to setting him up as a candidate for Parliament. The letter will be found to be temperate, cautious even. It is to be recollected that Mr. Macauley was a leading uncompromising advocate for reform in the last Parliament. Nothing short of the whole bill would satisfy him. Since the victory was achieved opportunity has been given for sober reflection. In its large and numerous amendments Parliament approached near, very near, the line that divides reform from revolution, if it were not passed, and he may now perceive that it will require the union of all friends of the Monarchy to stay its further progress. Revolution once commenced never stands still. Mr. M. informs his interrogators that he thinks tithes should be commuted, slavery, monopolies, and sinecures abolished, and that no pensions should be granted where they had not been earned by services actually performed. All parties will concur in these general common place declarations. He seems however not prepared to recommend triennial parliaments, and expressly declares that he is not disposed, at this time, to press the introduction of the ballot, or any other extensive change in their representative system. We have made, he says, a great experiment; let us pause at least for a few months and watch its effects. This is wise. The ballot is familiar to us. The intelligence, habits, and equal distribution of property among our citizens renders safe this secret irresponsible exercise of power.—It is perhaps the most correct mode of voting for public officers in a Republic. In England, coupled with the late amendment of the right of suffrage, it would soon change the government. The ten pound voters would pull down the Monarchy with the aristocracy that upholds it. This letter of Mr. M. is one of the many indications in the English journals, that the leading Reformers in Parliament have become sensible of the critical situation in which their Government is placed, and now wish to pause—to rest where they are, if their followers will permit, but here is the rub. We were pleased to see that Mr. M. refused to give pledges to the electors, beyond what they had from his past conduct and expressed opinions. He disdained to lend himself to close his mind against further information.

CONSTITUENTS AND REPRESENTATIVES. The Leeds Political Union having put certain questions to Mr. Macauley, received the following answer from that gentleman:

"*London, August* 3, 1832.

My dear Sir,—I am truly happy to find that the opinion of my friends at Leeds on the subject of canvassing agrees with that which I have long entertained. The practice of begging for votes, is, as it seems to me, absurd, pernicious, and altogether at variance with the true principles of representative government. The suffrage of an elector ought not to be asked for or to be given as a personal favor. It is as much for the interests of constituents to choose well, as it can be for the interest of a candidate to be chosen. To request an honest man to vote according to his conscience is superfluous. To request him to vote against his conscience is an insult.

The practice of canvassing is quite reasonable under a system in which men are sent to Parliament to serve themselves. It is the height of absurdity under a system under which men are sent to Parliament to serve the public. While we had only a mock representation it was natural enough that this practice should be carried to a great extent. I trust it will soon finish with the abuses from which it sprang; I trust that the great and intelligent body of people who have gained the elective franchise, will see that seats in the House of Commons ought not to be given, like rooms in an alms house, to urgency of solicitation, and that a man who surrenders his vote to caresses and solicitations, forgets his duty as much as if he had sold it for a bank note. I hope to see the day when an Englishman will think it as great an affront to be courted and fawned upon in his capacity of elector, as in his capacity of juryman—in the polling booth, as in the jury box, he has a great trust confided to him, a sacred duty to discharge, he would be shocked at the thought of finding an unjust verdict, because the plaintiff or the defendant had been very civil and pressing; and if he would reflect he would, I think, be equally shocked at the thought of voting for a candidate for whose public character he felt no esteem, merely because that candidate had called upon him, and begged very hard, and shaken his hand very warmly. I am delighted, though not at all surprised to find that the enlightened and public spirited gentlemen, in whose name you write, agree with me on this subject. My conduct is before the electors of Leeds. My opinions shall on all occasions be stated to them with perfect frankness, if they approve that conduct, if they concur in these opinions, they ought not for my sake, but for their own, to choose me as their member. To be so chosen, I should indeed consider as a high and enviable honor, but I should consider it no honor to be returned to Parliament by persons who, thinking me destitute of the requisite qualifications, had yet been wrought upon by cajolery and importunity to poll for me in despite of their better judgment.

I will now proceed to answer the questions you have proposed, as plainly as I can. To most of them I have formerly replied, and need now only by a simple affirmative. I am convinced the Corn Laws ought to be altered in such a manner as may enable the consumers to obtain cheaper bread—that the strictest economy ought to be observed—that sinecures ought to be abolished—that no pension ought henceforth to be given which has not been earned by public services—that tithes ought both in England and Ireland to be extinguished by a fair commutation—that slavery ought to be abolished in every part of the empire—that monopolies ought to be destroyed—that many parts of our municipal system ought to undergo a revision—and that a great and extensive reform in the law, with the view of making it cheaper, clearer, and more rational, is indispensably required. I dislike the stamp on newspapers, because I conceive that in the present state of public feeling, they operate not only as a tax on sound knowledge, but as a bounty on profligate and inflammatory publications. I heartily hope that they will be soon taken off. I am decidedly favorable to the principle of a bona fide property tax.

There are some other questions in the paper transmitted to me, which require long answers. You ask whether I will support 'an equalization to a great extent of the Church Establishment, and a ceasing to compel any one to pay for the maintenance of any particular doctrine, which he does not approve?'

This question seems to involve a misconception. An equalization to a great extent in the Church Establishment implies that there would be a Church Establishment. 'A ceasing to compel any one to pay for the maintenance of any particular doctrine which he does not approve,' implies the complete abolition of the Church Establishment.

There is not I think a more perplexing question in the whole science of politics than the question whether it be or be not desirable that the state should make provision the religious instruction of the people. In fact, it is a question which does not admit of a general solution. We must look at the circumstances of every particular case. The Americans, situated as they are, judge wisely in having no established religion. The French, on the other hand, judge as wisely in giving a stipend from the revenues of the state to the ministers of opposite religions. Before we can properly decide what course ought to be taken in England, it is necessary that we should take many circumstances into consideration,—the nature of the ecclesiastical revenues,—the manner in which those revenues are mixed up with private property,—the state of public feeling towards the church. We ought also to consider whether the dislike which is undoubtedly felt towards the church, by a great and respectable part; in the country, be a curable or incurable dislike—whether it proceed from any thing essentially bad in the doctrines and constitution of the Establishment, or from corruptions which judicious legislation might remove. These are matters of which I have thought long and anxiously. It would be impossible for me within the limits to which I must on the present occasion confine myself, to state all the arguments on both sides which have occurred to me. I will therefore simply declare my opinion without defending it at length. I think it desirable that the Church of England should be reformed. I do not think it desirable that it should be destroyed.

I have said that I object to monopolies generally; and I know of no reason for making an exception in favor of the Bank. But as the question relating to that Corporation is one which I have not minutely studied, as it is one respecting which very acute and liberal men are undecided, and as it is one which a Committee of the House of Commons is still engaged in investigating, I think it right to suspend my judgment. You must permit me to say that I entertain great doubts about the expediency of establishing a National Bank to be conducted under the superintendance of the Government, and for the profit of the state. The superintendance would, I fear, be careless and that profit might turn out a loss. Trading Governments have seldom performed well either the business of governing or the business of trading. I throw out these merely as my first thoughts. The subject is one which requires much longer consideration than I have been able to give it.

My opinions concerning the ballot are already before you. They are unaltered; I still continue to think that it is the best mode of voting, the mode of voting which most completely secures the elector against the legal coercion of the few, and against the physical coercion of the many; against ejectments on the one hand, and the outrages of mobs on the other. You ask my opinion concerning triennial parliaments. I think seven years rather too long a term. But I am inclined to think that it will be desirable, if the duration of Parliament is shortened, to abolish the absurd law which provides that a dissolution shall follow the demise of the Crown; that law has within my own memory, dispersed a Parliament which had scarcely sat a year.

But I will frankly confess, that I am not disposed at this time to press the introduction of ballot or any other extensive change in our representative system. We have made a great experiment. Let us pause, at least for a few months, and watch its effects. Till the first elections under the new law shall have taken place, it will be impossible to say how much that law may have indirectly done to remove those evils which produced the feeling in favor of the ballot. Till a session or two has passed it will not be easy to judge whether it be or be not necessary that the representative of the people should be called to a triennial reckoning. The game is in our own hands. We are sure that we can, if necessary, follow up the great victory which we have won. The delay of a year is nothing in the life of a nation. The events of a year may teach us inestimable lessons. Of this, however, you may be assured, that I will never shrink from any change, however extensive, which experience may prove to be necessary for the good government of the people.

I wish to add a few words touching a question which has lately been much canvassed—I mean the question of the pledges. In this letter, and in every letter which I have written to my friends at Leeds, I have plainly declared my *opinions*. But I think it at this conjuncture, my duty to declare that I will give NO PLEDGES.

If the people of Leeds think fit to repose in me that confidence which is necessary to the proper discharge of the duties of a Representative, I hope that I shall not abuse it. If it be their pleasure to fetter their Members by positive promises, it is in their power to do so. I can only say, that on such terms I cannot conscientiously serve them.

I hope, and feel assured, that the sincerity with which I make this explicit declaration will, if it should deprive me of the votes of my friends at Leeds, secure to me what I value far more highly, their esteem.

Believe me ever, my dear Sir, your most faithful servant, T. B. MACAULEY."

THE ELECTION. The election is over in several of the States, but returns have not been received in this City full enough for us to state the character of the Electoral tickets chosen, but in a few. The contest has been warm, and as far as we can learn honorable with the exception of the City of New York, where we are sorry to hear the foulest and most outrageous means were resorted to by the Jackson party, to secure to their ticket a majority. The number of votes polled exceed that of any former election, but it is not wonderful that it is the case when we know that many persons deposited *four* and *five* votes each. It is high time the Legislature of that State interposed its veto on such proceedings and so altered the manner of voting as to render fraud next to impossible. The election in this State takes place on Monday, and we beg our readers to bear it in mind, and no matter to what party they belong, let each of them repair to the polls and use the great prerogative of freemen.

We have taken no part in the contest, we hold our opinions in common with what has been heretofore the dominant party of the State, and which we trust will still be so for the ensuing year; but nevertheless we call on all to vote on one side or the other, to drop petty differences and so to record their vote that it may have its full effect.—Let none absent himself, on the plea that one vote can be of no service; let all remember that in one of the Districts in Ohio at the late canvass for National Representatives a candidate lost his election for the want of but a "*single vote.*" Let each remember that by depositing his ballot, he may save himself from unpleasant reflections when the election is over; in short, let every man remember that to vote is a duty he owes to his country.

Maine. There is no doubt that in this State the Jackson Electoral ticket has succeeded by an increased majority over the late Gubernatorial vote. The Jackson papers estimate the majority as high as six thousand. Whether it be true or not is of little consequence. Maine has *ten* votes. In 1828, Maine gave one vote for Jackson and eight for Adams.

New Hampshire. The opponents of the administration who have placed any hope in this State, have been bitterly disappointed. The State has gone for Jackson by a majority of seven thousand votes according to one party and not much less by the calculations of the other. In 1828, Mr. Adams received the Electoral vote of this State by about three thousand three hundred votes. New Hampshire will now record its *seven* votes for Jackson. Nothing heard of Anti-Masonry in this State.

Connecticut. There is no doubt that the Clay Electoral ticket has succeeded by a large majority. The Jackson party have increased in numbers.—The Anti-Masons in 73 towns received 2270 votes. This State went for Mr. Adams in 1828 by about 12,000 majority.

Pennsylvania. It is conceded that this State has gone by a large majority for the Jackson ticket. What has been the reason of the change in the sentiments of its inhabitants since the election of Governor the wisest cannot divine. Some say that the German Anti-Masons deserted and went back in a body to Jackson, others that a letter from Rush of Philadelphia, to the Editor of the Advocate of this city, disgusted the friends of Mr. Clay. This last is hardly a sufficient reason, for the number of votes vastly exceeded those polled at the election of Governor. Mr. Clay's friends could not have staid at home therefore. We lay it all to the Anti-Masons. They have been wavering and not to be relied upon for any thing. Witness their conduct in Rhode Island. Pennsylvania gives 30 votes. In 1828 the State went for Jackson by a majority of 51,804 votes. The majority claimed at this election is 28,000.

New York. The election began on Monday and lasted three days; the following are all the returns which have been received.

New York City. Whole number of votes polled 30,673. Majority for Jackson 5960. In 1828 the Jackson majority was 5828.

Albany. Granger (for Governor) 1927. Marcy 1801. For Congress, Judge Spencer has 64 maj.

Bethlehem. 300 majority claimed for the Anti Jackson ticket.

Troy. 230 majority for the Anti Jackson ticket.

King's county has given a Jackson majority of 518, being about 300 less than was given two years ago.

Greenbush. Majority for Jackson 179.

The Albany Daily Advertiser speaks of the election of Granger as certain. We trust it is so, but it is all conjecture.

Virginia. The National Intelligencer of Wednesday has the following:—

Leesburg, (Loudoun Co.) Nov. 5, 1832.

Gentlemen,—The poll at this place is about to be closed, and the result is—

For the Clay ticket,	367
Jackson and Van Buren ticket,	77
Jackson and Barbour ticket,	7

We have five other election precincts in the county, and I think the Clay majority will be about 600.

POLICE COURT. George Vezey was brought before this Court on Monday charged with passing a counterfeit ten dollar bill of the Suffolk Bank of this city. The bills of this bank are Perkins stereotype plate, this great potection against the arts of counterfeiters has failed at last. Vezey was committed for trial at the Municipal Court. So good was the imitation that the President of the Suffolk Bank could not swear that the signature was not genuine except that in the year on which the bill purported to have been made, he was not President of the Bank.

We understand that Mr. Constable Peirce discovered a quantity of similar counterfeit bills to the amount of $5,500, (but whether on the same bank or not we do not know) some time since in Roxbury, which were burnt by order of the Attorney General.

AMERICAN TURF REGISTER AND SPORTING MAGAZINE for November has been received, and as usual contains a variety of entertaining knowledge. It is ornamented with an engraving of Col. Johnson's Arabian horse Zilcadi,—one of those presented by the Sultan to Mr. Rhind.

MELANCHOLY. The old Court House in Court street, long a nuisance to the city, took fire on Thursday morning, but did not burn down.

We copy the following notice of Mr. Cooper's last novel from the London Spectator, in order that our readers may see how nearly the critics of England and of America agree in their estimate of Mr. C.'s abilities. It has been remarked by a writer in this country that he was sorry "when Mr. Cooper left the quarter deck"; without confining him however to naval incidents, we agree with others in thinking that he should never have left America.

THE HEIDENMAUER. This is the second of Mr. Cooper's European novels. It would seem that he is determined to show the world how far he was formerly indebted to the abundance of his materials, or at least to the peculiar force with which they had been impressed upon his mind. The experiment will not prove advantageous to his fame. If Pegasus had had his wings cropped by way of seeing whether he could trot as well as fly, his crambling pace would probably have been more satisfactory to the natural philosopher than his rider. In taking Mr. Cooper from his native woods and rivers, or from his great element the sea, he loses the source of inspiration.—What art, industry, and the familiar habit of dressing thoughts in words can do, is done; but the result is a form destitute of life. In the whole round of romance, it would be difficult to find a more elaborate failure than the Heidenmauer. It creates no interest in its story; there is not a real or striking character from end to end; neither are there, as in the *Bravo*, any well-wrought scenes of description or scenery, the results of the travels of a man of taste and imagination. The whole is eminently prosaic, prolix, and tedious; and does not even indicate talent. We should not say, from the consideration of this work, that the author had ever done better, or ever could: so difficult is it to draw conclusions from one effort to another. If, however, there be any general truth in such speculations, it is that little improvement is ever to be expected from cold and pompous dullness.

It is due to Mr. Cooper's fame to give some idea of the subject of his new work. It consists entirely of a sort of quarrel, which is said to have existed about the time of the Reformation, between a feudal lord and a society of Benedictine monks, whose abbey stood near his castle, and disputed with him the feudal sway over a neighboring small town. This feudal lord was a Count of Leiningen, the ancestor of the Duchess of Kent's first husband, one of the Mediatised Princes: the Abbey is that of Limburg. The ruins only of both abbey and castle now exist; while the town of Durckheim, for which these petty potentates fell to loggerheads, is still a thriving town. The spot was met with in Mr. Cooper's European wanderings; and is described in an introduction relating his visit to it, and accidental observation of the ruins: which introduction we pronounce to be far the most pleasing part of the work. Emich, Count of Leiningen, wroth at the overbearing spirit of his ecclesiastical neighbors, and determined to put an end to their encroachments with the existence of the abbey, fits out a secret expedition against the [illegible] aided by the citizens of the burgh, [illegible] the gates at midnight, drive out its inhabitants and set fire to its buildings. He is fully excommunicated; the place is destroyed, the Benedictines however move to be collected; while the lawless chief and the riotous citizens get off for a [illegible] ed penance in the shape of a pilgrimage to Our Lady of Einsiedlin in Switzerland. And this is all. [illegible] spreads but little of its gentle influence over the scenes. There is no passion. There is indeed a matrimonial arrangement, rather in obedience to the laws of novel-writing than by any good-will of the author. There is so little variety of incident. Nearly the whole of the volumes are taken up by a description of the transactions of two days; and indeed, substracting the time occupied in the pilgrimage, the whole of the events take place in two days and a few hours. By any other writer, they would have been despatched in half a volume; but Mr. Cooper's discussion for spinning his thread very fine is well known, and when the "yarn" is a marine one, nobody will wish it shorter. In a work, however, destitute of all earthly interest, the heavy prolixity of his details is felt as an insupportable bore. If any scene may be said to be amusing, it is a drunken bout between the Count and his neighbor the Abbot, in which the Churchmen are pitted to drink against three men of the castle, the Count being one. It is a sort of double or quite wager respecting a tribute of [illegible] hogsheads of wine, payable, or said to be payable, to the feudal lord to the Abbey, and disputed by him. The man who holds out longest decides the result in favor of the party to which he belongs. Some of Mr. Cooper's humor comes into play here; but the scene is drawn out to monstrous length. The preparation for the arrival and this entertainment of the Abbot at the Castle occupies upwards of a hundred pages. So much for one Saturday afternoon. Instances of Mr. Cooper's fine drawing might easily be collected *usque ad nauseam*: we will only quote one by way of showing the manner in which he gets on in his paper. The author, in describing a party of lounging German soldiers, wishes to say that they were not smoking, as certainly any party of German soldiers at leisure would be now. He does thus—

"Although this continent had then been discovered, the goodly portion which has since fallen to the heritage was still in the hands of its native proprietors; and the plant so long known as the weed of Virginia, but which has since become a staple of many other countries in this hemisphere, was not in its present general use amongst the Germans; and would it have been our duty to finish this [illegible] sketch by enveloping it all in mist."

This sentence may serve as a scale by which to measure the dimensions of the work. It rivals Godwin's description of a pipe, in his *Life of Chaucer*—"The slender tube through which which the lady inhales the vapour of the Nicotian weed," &c.

The comparisons between Europe and the United States, are far more frequent in this than in the writer's former works; and they sometimes give us an interest to it which it would not otherwise possess. The comparison between the Hudson and the Rhine is an agreeable specimen—

"In the mood likely to be created by a flood of recollections, we pursued our way along the southern margin of this great artery of central Europe. We wondered at the vastness of the Rheinfels, admired the rare jewel of the ruined church at Baccarach, marvelled at the giddy precipice on which a Prince of Prussia even now dwells, in the eagle-like grandeur and security of the olden time. On reaching Koblenz, the evening of the second day, we deliberately, and, as we hoped, impartially compared what had just been seen with that which is so well and so festually remembered.

I had been familiar with the Hudson from childhood. The great thoroughfare of all who journey from the interior of the State towards the sea, necessity had early made me acquainted with its windings, its promontories, its islands, its cities, and its villages. Even its hidden channels had been professionally examined; and time was when there did not stand an unknown seat on its banks, or a hamlet that had not been visited. Here then was the force of deep impressions to oppose to the influence of objects not visible.

To me it is quite apparent that the Rhine, which frequently possesses more of any particular species of scenery, within a given number of miles, than the Hudson, has none of so great excellence. It wants the variety, the noble beauty, and the broad grandeur of the American stream. The latter, within the distance universally admitted to contain the finest part of the Rhine, is both a large and a small river; it has its bays, its narrow passages among meadows, its frowning gorges, and its reaches resembling lakes; whereas the most that can be said of its European competitor is, that all these wonderful peculiarities are feebly imitated. Ten degrees of a less latitude supply richer tints, brighter transitions of light and shadow, and more glorious changes of the atmosphere, to embellish the beauties of our own clime. In islands, too, the advantage is with the Hudson; for, while those of the Rhine are the more numerous, those of the former stream are bolder, better placed, and, in every natural feature, of more account.

When the comparison between these celebrated rivers is extended to their artificial accessaries, the result becomes more doubtful. The buildings of the older towns and villages of Europe seem grouped especially for effect, as seen in the distant view, for security was in truth the cause; while the spaces [illegible] closely, and cheerful villages of America must commonly be entered, to be appreciated. In the old hemisphere, the maze of roofs, the church towers, the irregular faces of wall, and frequently the mass rising to a pinnacle in the rear, give a town the appearance of some vast and antiquated pile devoted to a single object. Perhaps the boroughs of the Rhine have less of this picturesque, or landscape effect, than the villages of France and Italy, for the German regard space more than their neighbors, but still they less commonplace than the smiling and thriving little marts that crowd the borders of the Hudson. To this advantage must be added that which is derived from the countless ruins, and a crowd of recollections. Here the superiority of the artificial accessaries of the Rhine ceases, and those of her rival come into the ascendant. In modern abodes, in villas, and even in seats, those of princes alone excepted, the banks of the Hudson have scarcely an equal in the region. There are finer and nobler edifices on the Brenta, and in other favored spots, certainly; but I know no stream that has so many that please and attract the eye. As applied to moving objects, as an important feature in this comparison, the Hudson has perhaps no rival in any river that can pretend to picturesque character. In numbers, in variety of form, in beauty of form, in swiftness and dexterity of handling, and in general grace and movement, this extraordinary passage ranks among the first of the world. The yards of tall ships swing among the rocks and forests of the highlands; while sloop, schooner, brig, and canoped steam-boat, yacht, periagua, and canoe, are seen in countless numbers, decking its waters. There is one more eloquent point of difference that should not be neglected. Drawings and engravings of the Rhine lend their usual advantages, softening and frequently rendering beautiful, objects of no striking attractions when seen as they exist; while every similar attempt to represent the Hudson, at once strikes the eye as unworthy of its original."

FOREIGN. Packet ship Silas Richards arrived at New York from Liverpool, bringing London dates to 22d Sept.

Death of Sir Walter Scott. We learn from Captain Bursley and passengers, that a letter was sent on board the ship the day she sailed for the lady of Judge Sewell of Quebec, with an endorsement on the back of it that Sir Walter Scott died on the 22d.

Letters have been received at Paris from Alexandria, dated the 18th of July, which state that a telegraphic despatch had been received at that place announcing the capture of the Turkish camp at Homs by the Egyptians.

London, Saturday Evening, Sept. 22. *Death of Ferdinand of Spain.* Intelligence has been received through France to day of the death of the King of Spain, which there is no reason for doubting, though some persons have declared themselves incredulous on the subject. His health has been declining for some time past, and he has lately had a severe attack of the gout. This news, is expected to hasten the approach of the crisis in Spain.

Rejection of the Ultimatum of the London Conference.—Very little excitement has been produced in the money market by the confirmation of the rumors

...ecting the note of the King of Holland, though in fact, to the general apprehension, it makes the alternative of a war all but inevitable. This is owing, probably, to the very contracted state of business and the almost total extinction of speculative transactions in the funds. Had similar circumstances occurred a year or two back, they could not have failed to produce very material fluctuations. Consols left at 84 1-8, and Exchequer Bills at 16 to 17 premium.

From the London Times, Sept. 22.

We have learned with regret, not unmixed with astonishment and indignation, that his Dutch Majesty has refused to treat on the reasonable modifications of the treaty of Nov. 15, which we mentioned yesterday, and which were lately transmitted to the Hague, by the President of the Conference on the part of Belgium. His Majesty's answer is at once insulting and evasive—insulting to the Conference, and evasive of the question at issue—declining to make any new proposition of his own, and taking no notice of the propositions made on the other side.

The Conference which has been so grossly insulted, cannot permit the insidious game to be pursued any farther. It is evidently the interest of Austria and Prussia that Belgic affairs should be settled; and it is no less the interest than the duty of France and England to become the instruments of such a salutary work. His Dutch Majesty can place his only reliance on the infamous Government of Russia, which, desirous of embroiling Western Europe, that it may perpetrate unmolested all its intended barbarities in Poland, has no doubt encouraged his Dutch Majesty in his dangerous course.

Express from Paris. London, Sept. 22—(evening) —An express from Paris has arrived to day with the letters of Thursday, and every thing indicates that France is perfectly ready to second the decision of the Conference by a movement against Holland, should that step be deemed advisable. Troops are collected on the frontier next Belgium, and could, it is conceived, be in Brussels in a very short time. The Duke of Orleans has left Paris for Brussels, in order, as it is supposed, to convey to Leopold the opinions of the French Ministry, and to explain the course which is intended to be pursued in the event of the King of Holland proving refractory. The late communication from the Hague, which was laid before the London Conference yesterday, was not known in Paris, but every expectation existed that it would turn out as unsatisfactory as has really proved to be the case. It is perfectly understood, however, that the French troops will not move without the concurrence of the English ministry. The co-operation of England, by sending a fleet into the Scheldt, is desired by France, but, failing that, the consent of the ministry to the march of the French troops into Belgium, will be deemed sufficient. The funds fell about one per cent in Paris, on Thursday, in consequence of the feeling, that an interference in behalf of Belgium had become all but inevitable.

Change in the Belgian Ministry. London, Sept. 21. Despatches have been received by M. Van de Weyer, Belgian Minister, from General Goblet, announcing the retirement of M. de Meulinaire, the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the appointment of Gen. Goblet to the post ad interim. An entire change of the Belgian Ministry is announced, but it is not officially stated who are to replace them. M. Van Weyer has received from Gen. Goblet full powers to treat with the Dutch Minister, Baron Von Zuylen, on the dispute between Holland and Belgium; but up to the present time, Baron Von Zuylen has received no powers from his Court to treat with M. Van de Weyer on the subject; and it remains to be seen whether the King of Holland will consent to such a mode of proceeding, taking for the basis of it the recommendations of the Conference.

It is not true, as stated by some of our contemporaries, that Leopold has accepted certain propositions from the Conference; he has neither accepted nor rejected any thing that has been suggested to him from that quarter; and the Conference have merely advised the course which they wish him to follow. The retirement of M. de Meulinaire and the other Ministers, however, and the powers given to M. Van de Weyer to negotiate with the Baron Von Zuylen, are, we think, strong indications of a disposition, on the part of Leopold, to adopt most, if not all, the suggestions of the Conference.

Arrival of the Duchess de Berri in Holland. The Gazette de Normandie says—"Whilst at Nantes they are breaking through the doors of convents to look for the Duchess de Berri, she has been received with regard and respect in Holland, where she has just arrived, and where she will shortly embrace her family and her children."

The Echo Steamer, Lt. Otway, sailed from Falmouth on Tuesday 18th for Oporto, with the Marquis Palmella, Senor Barbosa, his Secretary, and suite; Senors Costa, Vasconcellos, Rorke, and Gomes, on a special mission in the cause of Donna Maria. The Marquis reached Falmouth on Saturday morning.—The steamer had been detained some days, waiting the arrival of a messenger with despatches, who arrived on Tuesday, and the steamer sailed immdiately. —*Plymouth Journal.*

Still later from England. The Mail Packet Lady Ogle, arrived at this port on Wednesday evening from Halifax, with the English Mail, which left Falmouth, England, on the 6th October.

The report of the death of the King of Spain is not confirmed.

There had been some skirmishing between the troops of Don Pedro and Don Miguel, but no general engagement had taken place.

The papers contain numerous remarks on the life, character and writings of the late Sir Walter Scott. The Birmingham Journal of Oct. 6th says. "The present Sir Walter Scott, who succeeds to the Baronetcy, is now in his 32d year, and Major of the 15th, or King's Hussars, commanded by Lt. Col. Brudenel, quartered at Manchester."

France. A Ministry has been at length formed in France. Soult is to be President of the Council.

Troops to a heavy amount are gathered on the northern frontier of France, and the government is making preparation for immediate war in that quarter. The number of troops from Dunkirk to Givet is estimated at 100,000 men.

Portugal. Up to the 26th Sept. no general attack had been made upon Oporto by the army of Don Miguel. On the 21st and 22d, there had been a good deal of skirmishing with but a trifling loss on either side. The greatest distress prevails in the army of Don Miguel. The commissariat was badly supplied, and the men destitute of shoes, and their clothing in rags. The troops of the line were deserting fast.

Spain. It seems now to be certain that up to the 2d ult. the King of Spain had not ceased to exist.

A paper of the 4th says there is no truth in the reported death of the King of Spain. He had been seriously indisposed, but hopes were entertained of his recovery.

Germany. The Prussian Government has demanded of the French that its troops shall be removed 30 leagues from the Belgian frontier promising to withdraw its own to the same distance, but if this measure be not adopted, and if the French troops enter Belgium, a Prussian army will also enter on its side.

Turkey and Egypt. Aleppo has fallen into the hands of Ibrahim Pacha, and the Turkish army, broken and disheartened, retreat before him without a chance of their being able to check his conquest of all Syria.

Dorchester Incendiary. We learn that a colored girl, an inmate of the Dorchester Poor House, confessed to one of the Selectmen, that she fired the Barn on Tuesday morning, 30th ult., and also the Alms House on Saturday last. We are not informed that she has disclosed her motives, nor whether she had confederates.—*Transcript.*

Municipal Court. We understand that an indictment has been found by the Grand Jury at the present term of this Court, against the *City of Boston*, for a nuisance on or near the vicinity of Merrimack street. The trial will probably take place in December.—*Ibid.*

Presidential Construction. A waggish fellow on Tuesday presented his ballot at a poll in one of the upper Wards, and after two or three questions had been put to him by one of the Inspectors his vote was challenged. On being asked by the same Inspector whether he was prepared to take the oath—he replied "he had no objections to take the oath as he understood it." The poor man was rejected; which shows that these Jackson people are not consistent even in their own inconsistencies.—*N. York Com. Advertiser.*

Official.—Navy Register. Vessels belonging to each Foreign Station:—

Mediterranean—Frigates, Brandywine, Constellation, and United States; sloops, John Adams, Boston and Concord.

West Indies—Sloops, Vandalia, and St. Louis; schooners, Grampus and Shark.

Coast of Brazil—Sloops, Warren, Lexington, and Peacock; schooners, Enterprise and Boxer.

Pacific—Frigate Potomac, sloop Falmouth, and schooner Dolphin.

Navy Department, Nov. 3, 1832.

Unparalleled Barbarity. The Chester County Democrat contains a horrid account of murder and incendiarism, equalling in enormity, if the details are void of exaggeration, the most barbarous cruelties practised among hostile savages. The victims are represented to have been an old man and his family, who had some months previously settled in the neighborhood, and the populace the instruments of this atrocious villainy. They suspected that these emigrants, though in perfect health, were under the influence of the epidemic which has scourged the Atlantic cities. A universal panic ensued. The dread of contagion prompted the neighbors to close their doors against the old man and his family, and to avoid all intercourse with them. They were soon driven from their dwelling, wandering about without shelter. A humble mechanic received the distressed family into his house, which was surrounded in the dead of night by a mob, who rushed in, murdered the owner, the old man and his family, and then fired the building which was reduced to ashes. The writer of the account states that on the next day might be seen "the bones of the miserable victims blackened by the smoke of the smouldering ruins, lying exposed to the public gaze." It is understood that the ringleaders have been arrested.—*Miner's Journal.*

"In good old colony times." 1663.—The young gentlemen and ladies use the Common much on evenings, till the 9 o'clock bell rings them home, when presently the constables walk the rounds to take up loose people.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Lawrence B. Watts to Catharine Mary Clark—George Clark to Hannah Holbrook—Benja. Bradley to Alice Eliza Kinsman—Henry H. Drayton to Sylvia Dunbar—Rev. James McGeoch of Cambridge, N. Y. to Adeline, daughter of the late Capt. C. U. Grezer—John Reynolds to Frances Gore Walker—Wm. H. Morrow to Mary E. Alexander—Joseph F. Barber to Elizabeth N. Phillips.

In Charlestown, Charles Pool to Charlotte Green —L. Johnson of New Bedford, to Louisa Beaverstock.

In Cambridgeport, Russel S. Doe to Eliza Ann Fogg, formerly of New Hampton, N. H.

In Watertown, Marshall Spring Fowle to Lucy Meacham.

In Newburyport, James Frederick Otis, Esq. of Portland, to Susan Higginson.

In Worcester, Gen. Thomas Chamberlain to Hannah Blair.

In Charlestown, N. H. Francis Low of Boston, to Susan Gilchrist.

DEATHS.

In this city, Aletta, widow of Rev. Wm. Clark of Quincy, 74—Jesse Morse, printer, 36—Timothy Osgood, 51—Wm. Holland, Jr. 25—Eliza, wife of Ebenezer Gay Swan, 29.

In Charlestown, Nathaniel Sylvester, 77.

In Cambridge, Mrs. Mary Clark, 57.

In Brighton, suddenly, Capt. John Larned, 53.

In Lowell, Lucy, wife of John Chapman, 26.

In Newton, Eugenia, wife of Rev. Lyman Gilbert, 31.

In New Bedford, Nehemiah Burbank, 21.

In Barnstable, widow Anna Bacon, 82.

In Gardiner, Hannah Hoskins, formerly of Ipswich, 86.

In Dunbarton, N. H. David McKinstry Stark, 25 years, late Cashier of the Merrimac County Bank.

In New York, Wm. Wheelwright, merchant, formerly of this city.

In New Orleans, George F. Olson, a native of Boston, 22.

In Montreal, Joseph May Frothingham, formerly of Boston, 39.

FEDERAL STREET

THEATRE.

☞ The Public is respectfully informed, that this Theatre will be opened on Monday evening, 12th inst, and for which occasion

Mr. E. FORREST,

has consented to delay his departure for the South, and will appear in his celebrated character of Damon.

ON MONDAY EVENING NOV. 12th, 1832.

Will be presented the popular Tragedy of

DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

Damon, - - - - - Mr. E. Forrest.
Calanthe - - - - Mrs. G. Barrett.

To conclude with the laughable Farce, called the

TWO GREGORIES.

Gregory Mr. Finn | Mr. Gregory Mr. Andrews.
Fanchette - - - - Mrs. Smith.

☞ The public is respectfully informed that Mr. RAYMOND, from the New Orleans and Southern Theatres, is engaged and will shortly appear.

☞ Due notice will be given of the first appearance of the RAVEL FAMILY, whose astonishing performances have elicited such unbounded applause.

Doors open at 6—Performance to commence at half past 6 o'clock. Boxes 75 cents—3d tier 50 cents—Pit and Gallery 25 cents.

To the Public at Large.

THE infallible renovating properties of Kendall & Son's Macassar Oil in reproducing, creating and sustaining a fine head of Hair have induced unprincipled monopolists and their agents to foist themselves into a regular rage on perceiving the unqualified testimonials of approbation one of their cotemporaries received from the nobility, gentry, and public at large. One of these opulent adventurers attempting to allure the credulity by the bait of prices! enormous profit! &c. has dared impudently to assert that the Macassar Oil made by Kendall & Son is a base imitation of the genuine article. In triumphant refutation of so unfounded a calumny, Kendall & Son have caused an analysis of the two Oils to be made by a distinguished operative chemist, whose report is shown by those who vend the same.

The proprietors beg particularly to caution the public not to be allured by the specious assertions of venders of the Macassar Oil made in London, and to secure to themselves the enormous profits of 1s 6d on each 4s 6d bottle of that manufactured in London, bestow upon it the most luxuriant praises, calling that which afford a smaller but remunerating profit an imitation, &c. Kendall & Son cannot be responsible for the loss incurred by purchasers who buy the Macassar Oil, manufactured in London. The American price of that made by Rowland & Son is 75 cents; and that by Kendall & Son, 50 cents; consequently every purchaser who buys that made in London by Rowland & Son is subjected to an actual loss of 25 cents on each single bottle.

Sold by E. V. ASHTON, 130 Washington street, who has just imported per ship Antioch, a large supply.
nov 10 12t

YOUNG'S ALGEBRA.

IN a few days will be published by CAREY & LEA, An Elementary Treatise on Algebra, by J. R. Young, Esq. author of Elementary Treatises on Plain Geometry, Analytical Geometry, Logarithms, Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus and Mechanics. First American edition, with numerous notes, emendations and additions, by Samuel Ward, 3d—which for the first time are given a new and extremely simple demonstration of the Binomial Theorem, a mode of solving questions of all degrees, with (compared to the methods of approximation of Newton, Euler and Lagrange,) perfect facility; together with a systematic treatise on the formation, &c. of Logarithms, by which that intricate branch of calculation is rendered infinitely less tedious than formerly. Also, an elaborate treatise on the Diophantine Analysis.—In 8vo.
oct 27

TREMONT THEATRE.

Curtain to rise precisely at 6 o'clock for the remainder of the Season.

Novelty and great Attraction! by the

RAVEL FAMILY,

Consisting of Ten Persons!!!

Novel Entertainment, consisting of Rope Dancing, Exercises on Two Cords! and a Pantomimic Ballet called La Fete Champetre.

ON MONDAY EVENING NOV. 12th, 1832.

Will be presented, the laughable Farce, called the

BLUE DEVILS.

Megrim, - - - - - Mr. Finn.
Annette, - - - - - Mrs. Kent.

After which the Exercises on the

TIGHT ROPE,

Divided into Two Parts.

To conclude with a Divertissement imitated from the

CARNIVAL OF VENICE.

Arranged by M. Ravel, and executed by the Ravel Family (For particulars, see small bills.)

☞ The Manager has great pleasure in announcing the engagement for a few nights, of Mr. C. KEAN, previous to his departure for Europe.

☞ Prices. First and 2d tier of Boxes $1—3d tier of Boxes 75 cents—Pit 50 cents, and Gallery 25 cents.

Doors open at half past 5 o'clock—performance to commence at 6 o'clock.

M. B. LONGHURST

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Boston and its environ that she has received her Fall fashions for Dresses, Pelisses, Cloaks, Habits, &c.

An experienced hand is wanted at the Dress Making business. Also, a few respectable young Women as apprentices; in addition to the instruction, they will receive a small compensation, which will be paid them at the expiration of their time.

N. B. Country Dress Makers supplied, as usual, with full size paper patterns made up, comprising every novelty of the season.

☞ Parisian and English fashions received monthly.

No. 10, Franklin-street, over Callender's Circulating Library. nov 10

Jaundice, Indigestion Liver and COMPLAINT

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY. JEWETT'S improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, will prove a sure remedy for the cure of *Dyspepsia, jaundice, diseases of the liver, headache, heart-burn, sour stomach, loss of appetite, dizziness, weakness of the limbs, costiveness, and piles.*

Among the many testimonials recently received of the salutary effect of these pills, the following *strong proof* is submitted for examination.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mason Knapen, dated Sudbury Vt. Sept. 3, 1828.

Dear Sir—It is with no ordinary interest that I undertake to recommend to the public the virtues of JEWETT's Improved Vegetable Pills or German Specific, for the cure of indigestion, etc. My own case has been one of the most unconquerable kind, having long set at defiance medical aid, dietng. exercises, and the more fashionable specific—the waters of Saratoga. Being totally prostrated in mind and body, I was induced, almost without hope, to make use of the above named Pills, and was surprised to find their powerful and favorable effects. My distressing symptoms daily decreased, and I am now almost entirely cured of a most distressing complaint, which, for seven years, had resisted a great variety of the most popular remedies.

Yours, respectfully,
MASON KNAPEN,
Minister of the Gospel, Sudbury, Vt.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman of Boston, received through the Boston Post-Office, dated Sept. 14, 1828.

Sir—I am induced by feelings of the liveliest gratitude to make known to the public the following cure by means of JEWETT'S Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific. My complaint was the Dyspepsia, attended with pain in the side and stomach, loss of appetite, etc. I applied to several physicians, and used all the medicines generally prescribed to persons in my situation; but they proved ineffectual. At last, by the advice of a friend who had been cured of a case something similar to mine, I made trial of, the above-named Pills, and by my implicitly following the directions, they gave me almost *instant* relief, and by using two boxes more they effected a permanent cure. I am now enjoying excellent health, and would heartily recommend to those persons laboring under dyspepsia, to make trial of the above medicine.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Isaac Thompson, of New London, Conn. exhibiting further proof of the good effects of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, in cases of Indigestion, Liver Complaint, &c.

Having experienced in my family very great benefits from Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills or German Specific, I think it a duty to make known the same. My wife has for several years suffered much from a severe pain in the side, resulting in the opinion of her physicians, from a liver complaint, connected with indigestion. She had resorted to the best medicine, and which afforded but temporary relief. Having heard that the above named Pills had been used with great success in these complaints, they were used by my wife in one of her severe attacks with the happiest effects, and by continuing them a few weeks, she seemed almost wholly cured. Occasionally some slight symptoms of the disease appear, but they are speedily removed by recurrence to the above named remedy. ISAAC THOMPSON.

New London, July 9, 1831.

Sold at wholesale by LOWE & REED, 24 Merchants Row, and by the Druggists generally.
nov 10 ly

BOOKS.

DOMESTIC Manners in America, by Mrs. Trollope.

Also, the Excellency of the Liturgy. Four discourses preached before the University of Cambridge in November, 1811. Also, a University Sermon; containing the Churchman's Confession or an appeal to the Liturgy. By Rev. Charles Simon, M. A. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Second Am. edition.

Also, Remarks made on a Tour to Prairie Du Chien, thence to Washington City, in 1829; by Caleb Atwater, late Commissioner employed by the U. S. to negotiate with the Indians of the Mississippi for the purchase of Mineral Country, and author of Western Antiquities.

Just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, 18 & 20, Cornhill. july 14

Encyclopædia Americana,

VOL. 10.

THIS day is published by CAREY & LEA, Encyclopædia Americana, Vol. 10, a popular Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, Literature, History, Politics and Biography, brought down to the present time, including a copious collection of original articles in American Biography, on the Basis of the seventh edition of the German Conversation Lexicon, edited by Francis Lieber, assisted by E Wigglesworth and T. G. Bradford. July 14

The Original & Genuine Cologne Water.

MANUFACTURED at Cologne by Francis Maria Farina, the most ancient distiller.

It would be absurd to endeavor to recommend this water for a universal remedy, as it would be superfluous to exaggerate its qualities by extravagant eulogiums; its admirable properties are every where known, and are every day acquiring greater celebrity.

This water, which is made of the finest and most delicate aromatics of the vegetable kingdom, is particularly distinguished by its volatile spirit, its perfume, and its reviving power. It possesses essentially the virtue of softening the skin, embellishing the complexion, and giving to the body a superior degree of elasticity, qualities which cause it to be preferred by the fair sex and people of good taste, to all known cosmetics. It is made use of to purify the air, and to cleanse bad atmospheres, by spreading its odoriferous and corrective properties. Its effects are as salutary as they are agreeable and innocent, and it may be used without fear, except that it is necessary to take the precaution of never going near the fire or a light with it, because it is capable of taking fire suddenly and dangerously. Its refreshing odour is not only preserved in all its vigor and without alteration, but it grows softer by age. It has a singular effect on the brain, which is relieved by it in head ache by inhaling it through the nostrils. It strengthens the sight and quiets pains in the eyes, if a compress wet with it be laid on the eyelids. In toothache, a spoonful of this water, in two of well water, must be held as long as possible in the mouth. It is used with the best effect by means of a compress in burns, tumors caused by falls and contusions. It dissipates, finally, pains in the side, false pleurisies caused by the wind, or cold humors, caused by means of rubbing it on the part affected.

☞ Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to supply themselves with best Cologne Water in the country, may be sure of obtaining the same by applying to the subscriber.

E. V. ASHTON, 130 Washington street.
Sept 1 tf

India Rubber Suspenders!

FOR Sale by JOHN H. COPP, 20, State str't, a fine assortment of French and English Rubber and Silk Suspenders. mar 24

WARREN THEATRE.

CORNER OF PORTLAND AND TRAVERSE STREETS.

First night of Mr. Barrymore's new local Drama of *OLD JONATHAN and His Apprentices.*

ON MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 12th, 1832.

Will be presented the new local Drama in 4 acts, called

OLD JONATHAN AND HIS APPRENTICES.

The Scenery entirely new, painted by Messrs. Bartholomew and Reinagle.

Old Jonathan - - - - Mr. Meer.
Emily - - - - Miss Pelby.
Henry } His Apprentices. { Mr. Hill.
Benjamin } { Mr. Gale.
Mr. Prettyman - - - - Mr. Brown.
Mary Mayflower - - - - Mrs. Barrymore.

To conclude with the Farce of the

MARRIED BACHELOR.

Sir Charles Courtall, - - - Mr. Wallace.
Sharp, - - - - - Mr. Jones.

☞ Box Tickets, 50 cents; Pit Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6. Performance to commence at half past 6 o'clock.

LION TAVERN—Re-opened.

WASHINGTON-STREET.

AMOS ALLEN, Jr. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the well-known stand, long known as the LION TAVERN, on Washington-street. No expense has been spared in fitting it up in a convenient and elegant manner. The Bar, Cellar and Larder are stocked in a style to satisfy the most fastidious.

The Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest LIQUORS, WINES, &c. His attendants will be intelligent, prompt and respectful; and his Larder will be stocked with WILD GAME, and all the delicacies of each succeeding season.

☞ He can accommodate at the shortest notice, Societies, Clubs, Engine Companies, and Parties, with Dinners or Suppers, of the choicest delicacies to be found in our Market.

☞ Members of the Legislature, are particularly reminded of their long tried and approved residence. A separate parlor will be provided for their accommodation, and every exertion made to make them perfectly "*at home*" while *from home* on public business.

A few regular and transient Boarders can be accommodated in a style to meet their entire satisfaction.

Connected with the house, is a large and extensive LIVERY ESTABLISHMENT, where swift Horses, good Carriages, and careful Drivers, will be constantly on hand. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Dec 31 AMOS ALLEN, Jr.

Balsamic Vinegar of Florence,

PREPARED by Dissy & Piver, Paris. Of all the acids made use of for the toilet this Florence preparation is the only one that has as yet been distinguished for its good qualities above others for the same use. From its remarkable properties, it is at Florence considered indispensable in dress and for the preservation of health and neatness. It is a gentle Oxymel aperitive and very refreshing, exceedingly useful in removing the heats of the skin, pimples, and curing or preventing the existence of all disorders of the kind. A few drops in half a glass of water are sufficient to form a beautiful original milk, which is used with great success in removing the heat and relieving the smarting caused by the action of the Razor and is extremely pleasant in the daily washing and bathing.

It is a perfect specific against the Cholera, and all contagion; its aromatic and balsamic odour purifies the most unhealthy atmosphere, and gives to rooms the most agreeable perfume. A fresh supply of the Balsamic Vinegar of Florence just received from France, via New York, per ship Albany, and for sale by E. V. ASHTON, 130 Washington-street. aug 4

The New England Coffee House.

BUILT by John D. Williams, Esq. in Clinton-street, is now open for the reception of company by FREDERICK BOYDEN.

N. B. There is a good stable attached to the establishment. july 28

A WORD

FOR the Church: consisting of the "Churchman/and the High Churchman Vindicated," two Episcopal charges by the Rt. Rev. John Henry Hobart, D.D. with an appendix of authorities and a preliminary notice, by George W. Doane, Rector of Trinity Church, Boston.

Just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Nos. 18 & 20 Cornhill. aug 25

The People's Library.

OR, Encyclopædia Americana, vol 9 Just published by CAREY & LEA, and sold in Philadelphia by E. L. Carey & A. Hart; in New York by G. & C. & H. Carvill; in Boston by Carter & Hendee; in Baltimore by E. J. Coale, and W. & J. Neal; in Washington by Thompson & Homans; in Richmond by J. H. Nash; in Savannah by W T. Williams; in Charleston by W. H. Berett; in New Orleans by W. M'Kean; in Mobile by N. Odiorne & Smith; and by the principal Booksellers throughout the Union.

Volume 9,—containing about 1,500 articles.

(To be continued at intervals of every three months.)

Of the Encyclopædia Americana, a popular Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, Literature, History and Politics, brought down to the present time, and including a copious collection of original articles in American Biography, on the basis of the seventh edition of the German Conversations-Lexicon. Edited by Francis Lieber, assisted by Edward Wigglesworth and T. G. Bradford, Esqrs. In 12 large vols Octavo, price to subscribers, bound in cloth, $2 1-2, each Each volume contains between 600 and 700 pages.

"The editors and publishers should receive the thanks of the present generation, and the gratitude of posterity, for being the first to prepare in this language what deserves to be entitled not the Encyclopædia Americana, but the People's Library." *N. Y. Cour. & Enq.* april 21

NOTICE.

SAMUEL A. EATON, Watch Maker, (formerly opposite the "Old South,") respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has recommenced the business of his profession, and can be found at No. 69, Washington, corner of Court street, opposite the Post Office, where every attention will be paid to Chronometers, Watches, Clocks and Timepieces, of every description, particularly to Musical, Repeating Duplex and Levers.—At the store may be had (from the most splendid assortment) Watches, Clocks and Timepieces, from the first manufactories in Europe, of every description of escapement, imported by Mr. Alfred Welles. tf nov 3

Silk, Velvet Stocks

WITH Satin bows, a rich and warm article for Winter.

—ALSO—

FLAT BOWS, New Style—Bombazine, Satin and Silk Stocks, and a good imitation of a cravat, are just finished.

—ALSO—

AMERICAN WOOLEN HALF HOSE—Fine white and mixt yarn half hose of American manufacture—beautiful Merino Under Shirts and Drawers, for sale at KIMBALL'S, 12 Washington street. nov 3

Academy of Drawing & Painting

MR. CARDELLA respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this metropolis, that he has taken a house in the upper part of Harvard Place, opposite the Old South, where he intends to devote his time to Painting Portraits, at very moderate prices, and in a style that shall not fail to please.

He also intends to give lessons in Drawing & Painting, in the Italian style, to a class of young ladies or gentlemen, or to any one who may please to favor him with a call. Terms moderate.

Amateurs and others who may have a desire to see his Historical and other Paintings, which were recently exhibited in this city for a short period, may do so by calling at any time between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon—free of expense. Those who may wish to have their portraits taken may call at any hour.

N. B. Mr. D. possesses the art to repair any good Ancient Picture—and will be happy to attend to this line of his business, whenever any gentleman may please to favor him with a call. oct 20

BOSTON INK STORE.

PRINTING PRESS WAREHOUSE.

No. 32, Cornhill, Boston.

THE subscriber is now receiving a fresh and full supply of *HASTING'S PRINTING INK.* Also on hand constantly, *CLARK'S PRINTING INK.* New and second handed Smith, Tufts, and other *PRINTING PRESSES*—black and red Writing-Ink—Partridge's Paste Blacking and Blacking Powders—Black Ball—Blank Books—Paper—School Bibles and Testaments.

—RED AND BLUE PRINTING INK—

Partridge's Oil Leather Preservative, for Harnesses, Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

INDELIBLE INK, manufactured and put up by himself in as good style and of as good quality as any ever offered in the market.

—ALSO—

GRANVILLE'S VEGETABLE LINIMENT for burns, chapped hands, inflamed wounds, humors, &c.; a good article which every family should be in possession of. JOHN PUNCHARD.

Sept 22

SECOND EDITION.

THE COMMENTATOR.

SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1832.

☞ Since the publication of our first edition we have learned that the account of the death of Dr. Spurzheim which we there gave was erroneous.—The Doctor still continues alive but in a very dangerous situation.

We received our information from a gentleman of the medical profession, and had no reason to doubt its correctness. We are happy, however, that we were in error, and trust that our country, and the world may not for a long while to come be deprived of his valuable services.

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

New York Election. It is supposed that we have been defeated in this State.

The mode in which the election was conducted in this city was so scandalous, that investigations are going on which must lead to judicial proceedings; and we forbear from adverting to the particular instances of shameless fraud and brutal violence, which met the eyes of all, as we learn that a report is in preparation, which will be carefully drawn up, embodying the leading facts. In Albany, as we learn from the papers, parallel scenes were exhibited. The Albany Daily Advertiser says:

The means resorted to by the Regency, were of a character in keeping with the desperate aspect of their falling fortunes. Within a short period they have procured the naturalization of between 6 and 700 Irish Emigrants (as we understand) free of expense, most of whom voted the Jackson ticket. Others we have been informed, voted upon the mere filing of their declaration of intention to become citizens, when they had only been in the city a few weeks.

The Evening Journal says:

Axes, knives, paving stones, and bricks, were the *arguments* used by the FOREIGN Mercenaries who were under pay by the Albany Regency! American citizens, in the peaceful discharge of their Electoral duties, were attacked with knives and assaulted with paving stones. In the 2d Ward a band of FOREIGN ASSASSINS, urged on by the Office holders, committed frightful outrages. The life of one young man, who was knocked down by a brick deliberately thrown at him by a foreigner, was despaired of for many hours, and is still in a dangerous situation.

A wanton and frightful outrage was committed upon Mr. Cafferty, who was attacked by a Jackson ruffian with a knife, while engaged in his own store.—Mr. C. received a dangerous wound in the face.

As far as heard from the estimated Jackson majority is 13,332.

Saratoga, has also gone in the general hurrah! and has at last discarded its long tried and faithful representative in Congress, John W. Taylor. Mr. T. has been twenty years in Congress, and never before lost an election. He has now lost in consequence of attaching himself to the anti-masons. The Jackson party are very sorry for their success in electing John Cramer.

Our correspondent at Buffalo says: "You may set down this county safely at 2000 to 2500 anti Jackson majority; we have great hopes of Ohio." From Canaan Centre—"The Jackson Electoral ticket has 18 majority—Governor 15, Congress 13, and Assembly on an average 11, New Lebanon about 80, Chatham 300—*very* probable that Columbia County will give 5 or 600."

New Jersey. We have not sufficient intelligence from New Jersey, to pronounce upon the result of the election for Electors of President. Bergen county gives an increased majority for Jackson. Essex an increased majority for Clay. Middlesex gives a majority of 155 for Clay. Somerset 105 for Jackson; Huntingdon, 650 do. The anti-masons succeeded in polling 10 votes in 12 towns.

CHOLERA.

Cincinnati, (Ohio.) On the 1st inst. 6 deaths.

Louisville, (Ken.) Deaths reported Oct. 30th, 5 —new cases 12, of which 10 were colored persons.

Maysville, (Ken.) Nov. 1. This fatal epidemic still remains amongst us, though in a mitigated character. But few deaths have occurred, and few persons have been attacked since our last, There have not been over 6 deaths in town.

Memphis, (on the Mississippi.) The cholera is announced in this town. A passenger from Philadelphia, via Louisville, named Kendricks, died the morning after landing, 15th ult. Mrs. Irons died on the 22d. The steam boat Constitution passed down the river on the 18th, having on board 10 or 12 cases, and reported 7 deaths since she left Trinity. 8 or 10 deaths had also taken place on board the steam boat Freedom.

New-Orleans, Oct. 25. Yesterday various reports were current throughout the day that the cholera had reached our city by way of the western waters; and we were informed by a respectable physician that a passenger died yesterday morning, after a few hours illness, having all the symptoms of spasmodic cholera. Three men also died on board the Constitution on her way to this port, but who had not, the captain states, the slightest symptoms of cholera—two were firemen, and the other a passenger, who had been sick previous to his coming on board. Passengers report that they came down to Trinity on board the steamer Express, on board of which 7 deaths occurred by cholera, 5 of whom were negroes.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF BOSTON.

SATURDAY, NOV. 10.

ARRIVED.

Barque Chief, Eldridge, Charleston, 16 days.

Brig Effort, Nye, Leghorn, 15th Sept. Passed Gibraltar 28th.

Brig Dove, Ripley, Malaga, 15th Sept.

Schrs Geneva, Mahan, Sydney via Halifax; Rochester, Silliman, N York; Boston, Gould, do; Factor, Spaulding, do; Trio, Nickerson, do; Sally Hope, Providence; Industry, Pierce, Kingston; Washington, Springer, Hallowell; Boston, Pattee, Bath; Frances Ellen, Portland, Globe, Goodspeed, Barnstable; Sally Cook and Henry, Provincetown.

Sloop Thetis, Winsor, Kingston.

CLEARED,

Ships Walter Scott, (new) Thompson, N. Orleans; Emperor, Chaffee, Savannah.

Brigs Solon, (Br) Shaw, London; Messenger, Sears, N Orleans; Vista, Barstow, Calais.

Schrs Agnes, (Br) Taylor, Halifax; Sidney, Hallowell; Lafayette, Hopkins, Bangor; Peggy & Polly, Wiscasset; Maria, Providence; Hope, Rowe, Gloucester; Champion, Provincetown.

Sloops Boston Packet, Portsmouth; Satellite, Dover.

At 4, P. M.—Ship Coriolanus, Waterman, Charleston.

Brigs Lowell, Reed, Richmond; Sabra, Norfolk; Calo, Baltimore; Barclay, Philadelphia.

Schrs Billow, Webb, Fredericksburg; Henry, Mirror, and Pequot, New York; Free Trade, Bangor; Albion, Nickerson, N Bedford.

Sloop Flash, Paul, Dover.

New York, Nov 8—ar brig Hudson, Norvel, Bordeaux; Br brig Mary Ann, Sydney, 12.

9th—ar brig Harriet, Staples, 18 ds fm Turks Island.—Sailed in co with sch John, Cobb, for Boston.

Brig Aldebaronto, Havana, 20 days; sch Ocean, Manning, Port au Prince, 24.

Cl ship Albany, Havre; brig Matilda, Apalachicola; schs Trial, St Jago, Cuba; Rob Roy, Tampico.

Philadelphia, Nov 8—ar brig Mexican, Pepper, from Boston.

Cl sch Susan & Phebe, Halifax.

Baltimore, Nov 8—ar brig Victor, Boston; slp Three Brothers, Bristol.

Cl brig Juniss, Elwell, Boston

Sailed, brig Ida, Boston; schrs Caroline, do; Eliza Ann, do.

Fredericksburg, Nov 7—ar schrs Mercy, Boston; April, Taylor, do; Panoply, do; Caroline, do; Vesta, do; Kanawha, do; Romeo & Juliet, do; Martha, do; Hero, Portland.

Richmond, Nov 6—ar brig Rise Plant, Boston.

Savannah, Nov 1—ar brig Augenora, Andrews, from Boston

New-Orleans, Oct 25—cl'd brig Carrier, Powers, Cadiz.

GRAND CAUCUS.

AT CONCERT HALL.

The Independent Voters of Boston are requested, ONE AND ALL, to meet THIS (Sunday) EVENING, at half past 6 o'clock, at CONCERT HALL, to take further measures to secure the election of candidates agreed upon on Friday evening last. Nov. 11.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

SENATORS.

GEORGE BLAKE,	THOMAS MOTLEY,
JOHN COTTON,	JAMES C. MERRILL,
ALEXANDER H. EVERETT,	BENJAMIN T. PICKMAN.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Cyrus Alger,	Charles Lincoln,
Samuel Austin, jr.	Wm. Lawrence,
Joseph T. Adams,	David Moody,
Asa P. Adams,	Daniel Messinger,
Samuel Aspinwall,	Thomas Minns,
J. T. Buckingham,	Thomas W. Phillips,
Levi Brigham,	John L. Phillips,
Noah Brooks,	Edward G. Prescott,
Daniel Baxter, jr.	William Parker,
Francis Brinley, jr.	Lewis G. Pray,
Levi Bartlett,	Jeffrey Richardson,
John P. Bigelow,	James Ridgway,
B. W. Crowninshield,	Benjamin Russell,
Ezra Dyer,	Edward H. Robbins,
Otis Everett,	Simon W. Robinson,
Joshua B. Flint,	James Savage,
Luther Faulkner,	Benjamin Stevens,
Henry Farnam,	Robert G. Shaw,
Daniel L. Gibbens,	Lynde M. Walter,
Henry D. Gray,	John B. Wells,
Harrison Gray,	John Wheelwright,
Eliphalet P. Hartshorn,	Stephen White,
George Hallet,	Redford Webster,
Nathaniel Hammond,	Nathaniel L. Williams,
Prentiss Hobbs,	John Pickering,
Thomas Kendall,	Justin Field,
David Kimball,	Thomas Wetmore,
Edmund Kimball,	Henry W. Kinsman,
Winslow Lewis	Ellis G. Loring,
Joseph Lewis,	Simon Wilkinson,
Charles Leighton,	Ebenezer Hayward.

INDEPENDENT TICKET.

[Nominated at a public meeting at Concert Hall on Friday evening last.]

SENATORS.

Benjamin T. Pickman,	Theodore Lyman, Jr.
John Binney,	John C. Gray,
James C. Merrill,	Henry Lee.

REPRESENTATIVES.

George Hallett,	Charles G. Greene,
Thomas Wetmore,	William Barnicoat,
John P. Bigelow,	John L. Dimmock,
Isaac Waters,	William Vans,
Grenville T. Winthrop,	Charles W. Moore,
Cyrus Alger,	William R. Stacy,
James Savage,	Jona Chapman, Jr.
Levi Brigham,	Winslow Lewis,
William F. Otis,	Samuel Aspinwall,
Henry Williams,	Luther Faulkner,
Daniel Messenger,	Thos. W. Phillips,
Thomas Minns,	John R. Adan,
Wm. P. Winchester,	George Bond,
Edward A. Raymond,	Windsor Fay,
Edward D. Clark,	E. P. Hartshorn,
William Tileston,	Daniel Draper,
Ezra Trull,	John C. Park,
Parker H. Pierce,	Wm. H. Gardiner,
John S. Tyler,	Henry D. Gray,
Daniel L. Gibbens,	John W. James,
Amos Binney,	Ward Jackson,
Richard Fletcher,	Benj. Bangs,
Francis C. Gray,	John Dodd,
Joseph P. Bradlee,	Daniel Henchman,
Edward G. Prescott,	Peter C. Brooks, Jr.
Billings Briggs,	Charles Leighton,
Henry F. Baker,	Kilby Page,
William Parker, (Ward 5)	Abel Phelps,
Russell Sturgis,	Daniel Denny,
Lynde M. Walter,	Willard Badger,
William Sturgis,	Richard Hildreth.
William Willett,	

FREE BRIDGE TICKET.

SENATORS.

John Binney,	John Cotton,
John D. Williams,	Alex. H. Everett,
Benj. T. Pickman,	Henry J. Oliver.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Asa P. Adams,	Charles Leighton,
Joseph T. Adams,	Ephraim Milton,
John P. Bigelow,	Edward G. Prescott,
Levi Bartlett,	William Parker,
Billings Briggs,	Lewis G. Pray,
Henry F. Baker,	Kilby Page,
Martin Bates,	Parker H. Pierce,
Benj. Bangs,	C. Pratt, (Ward 10,)
Sidney Bartlett,	Silas Pierce,
Larra Crane,	Abel Phelps,
Samuel Chessman,	Benj. Russell,
John Dodd,	Edw. A. Raymond,
Otis Everett,	Joseph W. Revere,
Justin Field,	James Ridgway,
Henry Farnam,	Joshua Sears,
Windsor Fay,	Simon G. Shipley,
John Fenno,	R. D. Shepherd,
Perez Gill,	T. M. Thompson,
George Hallet,	Ezra Trull,
E. P. Hartshorn,	S. P. Tarbell,
James L. Homer,	John B. Tremere,
Jeremiah Hill,	John W. Trull,
Prince Hawes,	Thomas Vose,
John Harmon,	L. M. Walter,
Henry Hatch,	Simon Wilkinson,
Thomas Hunting,	John B. Wells,
John W. James,	Wm. Wright,
E. H. Little,	G. T. Winthrop,
Joseph Lewis,	Thomas Wetmore,
Charles Lincoln,	Henry Williams,
Noah Lincoln,	Thomas Thatcher.
Benson Leavitt,	

DEATHS

Reported at the Health Office, in Boston, for the week ending November 10th, at 12 o'clock M.

Nov.	2	Sarah Fuller	22	years.
"	"	Ebut B. West	22	"
"	3	Christine M. Goodridge	44	"
"	"	William A. Aiken	23	"
"	"	Joseph B. Hooping	40	"
"	"	Mary Cushing	61	"
"	"	Louisa G. Adams	6	"
"	"	Satine T. Foster	8	months.
"	"	Edward B Schaw	11	"
"	4	James Bartlett	25	years.
"	"	Mary Roulston	56	"
"	"	Eliza A. Swan	29	"
"	"	Timothy Osgood	51	"
"	"	Alleta Clark	74	"
"	"	Thomas Connely	45	"
"	"	Edward Ryan	56	"
"	5	Francis Newhall	6	months.
"	"	Margaret Peters	30	years.
"	"	James Clark	43	"
"	"	Jesse Morse	36	"
"	"	George B. Emerson	5	months.
"	6	Sarah Ann Savage	27	years.
"	"	Mercy L. Goodnow	6	"
"	"	Hosea N. Whittemore	14	"
"	"	Son of Samuel Porter	2	months.
"	"	Elizabeth O'Brien	67	years.
"	"	Elizabeth Tucker Priest	6	"
"	"	William C. Slater	3	"
"	7	Moses Marshall	60	"
"	8	Patrick McNelly	5	"
"	"	Jane Sturtevant	38	"
"	"	William Randall	33	"
"	"	William Holland	25	"
"	"	Charles Spear	50	"
"	"	Mary Perkins	24	"
"	"	George Rue	3	months.
"	"	Margaret Bellamy	2	years.
"	9	Theodore Parker	19	"
"	"	Elizabeth D. Whitney	19	"
"	"	Timothy Nigno	25	"
"	"	Sarah Sumfith	19	"
"	"	William H. Freeman	13	months.

Diseases—Consumption, 11—cholera maligna 3 —croup, 2—dropsy, 1—dropsy on the brain, 2—fits, 1—hooping cough, 2—intemperance, 2—inflammation of the bowels, 2—infantile, 2—jaundice, 1—lung fever, 5—liver complaint, 1—old age, 1—palsy, 1—quinsy, 1—tumor, 1—typhus fever, 2—unknown 3. Males, 23—Females, 19. Still Born, 5.

SAMUEL H. HEWES,
Superintendent of Burial Grounds.

MISCELLANIES.

THE TRANSMIGRATION OF SOULS.

(Extract from the notebook of a lately traveled gentleman.)

"Thirdly, so many say, be true; but this is true—*Pallida mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas regumque turres.*' From the time of Pliny the naturalist, to the present moment, every body knows that men alive have been deemed dead, and as such have been buried alive. I remember a very particular case that occurred three years ago at Dijon, during the pestilential fever which raged in that town, when a friend of mine—however, it is useless entering into details—he was buried alive. After all the kicking, knocking, and every kind of noise the *pauvre diable* could make—you must not forget that he was in his coffin at the time—the lid was taken off by the sexton, whom chance had brought to the spot. The body was warm; a few pulsations were felt; but my unfortunate friend was now in a cold, damp vault, no means of resuscitation near, and they ceased for ever. In Frankfort, Ausburg, Cologne and many other places beyond the Rhine they—I do not mean the doctors—the nurses—but the sextons (*les fossoyeurs,*) are compelled, in the event of a person having died of some malady which requires immediate interment, to place the body, not in a frigid vault where other festering corpses are lying, but in a boarded, warm room; over his person, but not his face, a blanket is placed, and from the ceiling are suspended various strings which touch his feet and hands; any one of which, if this prototype of Sinbad the sailor should touch, a *waker*, as you appropriately term such a class of persons, instantly comes to the ringer of the bell. This brings to my recollection the Irish wakes I have seen in London, and do not entertain a doubt but they owe their origin to the fear entertained by this sensitive people lest their friends should be sent to the regions below before the time. The question is, at any time, and under any circumstances should an individual pronounced dead, be interred within six or twelve hours? Certainly not. I have not time to tell you what, in my opinion is to be done; but you must admit that it is a subject of *vital* importance. *In pulverem reverteris.* This is a sad thought. Let me tell you what ought to be done when a person is thought to be dead; yet before I proceed, it must be stated that I have made many observations upon dying and dead persons. My opinion is not yet quite made up; but the springs of life shall henceforth be my deepest study.—Blood, and brain—that is, life—of the former you may take away a great deal, of the latter little, if any. A doubt existed here—yet, I shall know that, before I have done with my experiments. Blood is the oil in the lamp—a few drops remaining will cause it to glimmer; the brain is the very wick itself. I will now return to what I set out with, namely, the difficulty and uncertainty of depending on what are termed the signs of death. It would be a dangerous doctrine to lay down (and therefore the German bell plan might sometimes give a false alarm), that, because a limb or other parts of the body should move, or that blood should flow after supposed death, therefore it is certain that person is alive. Have you never seen in a butcher's shop a bullock that has been flayed, its entrails taken out, its head separated from the body? The flesh you must have observed palpitates for half an hour afterwards: so, in some instances, it is with man, particularly if he have met with a violent death.

The most certain indication of absolute death is a peculiar odour, resembling, in a slight degree, that which proceeds from the *mouse*, a smell different from any other in the world, and which, from my experience, I never mistake. It is a commencement of decomposition—of putrefaction; but differing entirely from the odour arising from a gangrenous wound. Place the hand between a lighted candle and yourself: if the blood is in motion, the fingers will seem transparent; if dead, the palms assume a horny and yellowish appearance.—*Cetera desunt.*

CAPITAL ANECDOTE OF BLAKE, THE PAINTER. Blake, who always saw in fancy every form he drew, believed that angels descended to painters of old, and sat for their portraits. When he himself sat to Phillips, for that fine portrait, so beautifully engraved by Schiavonetti, that painter, in order to obtain the most unaffected attitude, and the most poetic expression, engaged his sister in a conversation concerning the sublime in art. "We hear much," said Phillips, "of the grandeur of Michael Angelo; from the engravings, I should say that he has been overrated; he could not paint an angel so well as Raphael." "He has not been overrated, Sir," said Blake, "and he could paint an angel better than Raphael." "Well, but," said the other, "you never saw any of the paintings of Michael Angelo; and perhaps speak from the opinions of others; your friends may have deceived you." "I never saw any of the paintings of Michael Angelo," replied Blake; "but I speak from the opinion of a friend who could not be mistaken." "A valuable friend, truly," said Phillips; "and who may he be, I pray?" "The archangel Gabriel, Sir," answered Blake. "A good authority, surely; but you know evil spirits love to assume the looks of good ones; and this may have been done to mislead you." "Well now, Sir," said Blake, "this is really singular; such were my own suspicions; but they were soon removed. I was one day reading Young's Night Thoughts, and when I came to that passage which asks, Who can paint an angel? I closed the book and cried, 'Aye! who can paint an angel?' A voice in the room answered, 'Michael Angelo could.' 'And how do you know?' I said, looking round me; but I saw nothing, save a greater light than usual. 'I know,' said the voice, 'for I sat to him; I am the arch-angel Gabriel.' 'Oho!' I answered, 'you are, are you?' 'I must have better assurance than that of a wandering voice; you may be an evil spirit; there are such in the land.' 'You shall have good assurance,' said the voice; 'can an evil spirit do this?' I looked whence the voice came, and was then aware of a shining shape, with bright wings, who diffused much light. As I looked, the shape dilated more and more; he waved his hands, the roof of my study opened; he ascended into heaven; he stood in the sun, and beckoning to me, moved the universe. An angel of evil could not have done that—it was the arch-angel Gabriel." The painter marvelled much at this wild story; but he caught, from Blake's looks, as he related it, that rapt and poetic expression, which has rendered his portrait one of the finest of the English school.

ANECDOTE OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. A feeble old man, it is related, with a wooden leg had by some means or other got possession of a musket which had been taken from one of the soldiers, and was proceeding in great spirits to join the combatants, when he was met by two young citizens, who, reminding him of his age and his infirmities, insisted upon his resigning to them his weapon, which they were likely to use with so much more effect than he could. On his obstinately refusing to part with it, they took it from him by force. The poor old man, says the story, now wrung his hands in the deepest affliction, and would admit of no consolation. Even an offer of pistols which was made to him had no effect in reconciling him to the deprivation of his gun. He went limping away in quest of another such weapon as he had lost. These extraordinary events inspired the weakness of sex as well as that of age with patriotic enthusiasm and manly courage. In the Rue des Martyrs in this vicinity, an individual, who was armed with a sword and pistols, and fighting gallantly, was discovered to be a female. When those around represented to her the danger to which she exposed herself, and would have had her return home, No, said the heroine; I have no children; here is my husband, all whose feelings are mine; I am beside him, and with him, if need be, I will die. In another of those streets, the Rue du Jour, where a poor fellow had fallen to the ground severely wounded, and lay unheeded by his comrades, all whose thoughts were in the fight, a woman is recorded to have come out of an alley, and, making her way through the bullets which were flying in all directions, to have taken up the man in her arms, and carried him off with her to her house.—*Library of Entertaining Knowledge.*

Monument to Mr. Huskinson. The inhabitants of Chichester have lately erected a splended monument to the memory of the late *Mr.* Huskinson. It stands in the Cathedral, left of the entrance. Upon the pedestal we read the following inscrption:—"To the memory of the Right Honourable William Huskinson, for ten years one of the representatives of this city in Parliament, which station he relinquished in 1823, when yielding to a sense of public duty, he accepted the offer of being returned for Liverpool, for which he was selected, on account of the zeal and intelligence displayed by him in advancing the commercial prosperity of the empire. His death was occasioned by an accident near that town, on the 15th of September, 1830, and it changed a scene of transport and rejoicing into one of general mourning. At the request of his constituents he was interred in their cemetery there, amid the unaffected sorrow of all classes of the people. Gifted with extraordinary natural abilities, he cultivated them with unabated application, and matured them by long reflection and experience. He wholly devoted himself to the service of his country, and was called to some of the highest offices in the state which he filled with honour to himself and advantage to the public. The inhabitants of Chichester and its neighborhood, deeply lamenting his untimely loss, have caused this statue to be erected, in order that posterity may see their admiration of his talents and integrity as a statesman; and their respect for his private character.—Born 1770—Died 1830." The statue, large as life, is an excellent likeness. The position is that of a parliamentary orator. The drapery flows easy, and the figure is altogether graceful. It is sculptured in pure marble, by Carew, under the auspices of the Earl of Egremont.

Depilatory.

FOR removing superfluous Hair on the face, neck and arms, with unavailing certainty and safety, leaving the skin whiter and softer than before.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING.

Wet very sparingly a sufficient quantity of this powder to make a thick paste of about the size of a dollar, and with the blade of a knife apply it, letting it remain about five minutes; after which wash the part thoroughly with water, and apply a little Cold Cream or Creme de Perse which will effectually prevent its chapping.

CAUTION.

The manufacturers again caution the public against imposition. Many persons have complained of being imposed upon with the counterfeit, which has a bad effect, or none at all, depreciating the reputation of the genuine article.

The subscriber has just imported a supply of the above, which will be sold less than the common prices, viz. $1, 25 cents single bottle, $12 the dozen bottles.

E. V. ASHTON, 130 Washington street.

nov 3 tf

New Novel.

EUGENE ARAM, a tale by the author of "Pelham," "The Disowned," "Devereux," &c. being Nos. 19 and 20 Library of Select Novels. Just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, No. 18 & 20, Cornhill. feb 25

Stocks! Stocks! Stocks!

COUNTRY TRADERS will find at KIMBALL'S Manufactory, 12, Washington street, the greatest assortment of middling and low priced Stocks to be found in this city. —ALSO— Cravat Stiffners; Shirt Studs and Linen Collars, at low prices. april 14

Pulmonary Balsam.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM. This truly valuable remedy has now been before the public for four years, and has proved itself the most valuable remedy discovered for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, or Phthisic, Consumption, Whooping Cough and Pulmonary affections of every kind. Its sale is steadily increasing and the proprietors are constantly receiving the most favourable accounts of its effects. The following new Certificates are offered for

PUBLIC EXAMINATION!

TO THE PUBLIC.

I, Daniel P. Brayman, of Richmondtown, R. I. felt it a duty to acquaint the public, that I have received the most unexpected relief in a severe complaint of the lungs, from the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. For three years previous to my trial of the Balsam, I had a severe pain in my breast, violent cough, frequent raising of blood attended with great prostration of strength. For the principal part of the above time, I was under the care of a skilful Physician in Boston, who employed beside many internal medicines, blistering, Seatons, &c. without any improvement in my case. Two months since I commenced with the Balsam, and have now taken two bottles! I am now able to labor most part of the time, have ceased to raise blood and am almost entirely relieved of my cough.

DANIEL P. BRAYMAN.

Boston, Feb. 21, 1831.

Doctor Jeremiah Ellsworth, of Silver Creek, New York states in a letter to the proprietors. February 1830, that from personal acquaintance with the salutary effects of the V. P Balsam, he can most confidently reccommend it to those who are threatened with serious affections of the lungs.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed—From the time that the *Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam* was first prepared by Messrs. Reed & Howard, it has been used in nearly all cases of Coughs and Pulmonary Affections, which have occurred in my family and I have reccommended it to many others, and carefully inquired respecting its effects. I have never known it produce any injury; and, except in confirmed Consumption, it has never failed in affording relief. Several cases have occurred in my own family, and others among my acquaintance, in which the attending physicians have preferred administering other medicines for the diseases for which this Balsam is designed. No other medicine, however, has proved equally efficacious; and in several instances, when the other medicines had been used without effect for many weeks, the Balsam was at length resorted to, and speedily effected a cure. I find the printed directions which accompany the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, to be safe and judicious; and I would reccommend that they be carefully observed.

Respectfully your obt. servt.

SAMUEL WORCESTER.

Brighton, Dec. 7, 1830.

Price 50 cents.

For sale by LOWE & REED, 24 & 26, Merchants Row, T. Farrington, 44, Hanover-st.; J. P. Hall, 1, Union-st.; Maynard & Noyes, 13, Cornhill; Brewer & Brothers, 90, and J. I. Brown, 423, Washington-street; E. L. Eliot, 271, Washington-street; J. F. Eliot, 81, Hanover-street; B. Lincoln, 33, Prince-street; Isaac T. Dupee, 134, Hanover-street, Boston.

S. Kidder & Co. Charlestown; Whitton & Wheeler, Cambridgeport; E. Porter, Salem; G. H. Carleton, Lowell; J. Green & Co. Worcester; J. Coe, Portland Me. and by most Druggists throughout New-England.

m 5 e3w1y.

New-England Magazine.

THIS day Published by J. T. & E. BUCKINGHAM, No. XVII. of the New England Magazine, for November.

CONTENTS.

Original Papers.—Art. I. Thoughts on True Epicurism. II. The Dead Set. III. Yankeeisms. IV. House of Reformation. V. Horace in Boston. VI. Romance and Reality. VII. Boston Notices. VIII. Fools. IX. Conversation with a Lizard. X. Meditations in a Barber's Shop, No. 3. XI. Leaves torn out of a Scrap Book. XII. Book Divination. XIII. Cattle Shows and Conventions, and other matters. XIV. Sonnet.

Monthly Record—XV. Politics and Statistics—United States, South Carolina, Vermont.

XVI. Literary Notices. XVII. Miscellanies. XVIII Obituary Notices. XIX. Our File. XX. Literary Intelligence. nov 3

The Cholera Gazette,

PUBLISHED by CAREY & LEA, the Cholera Gazette, No. 11, containing a Letter on Cholera Asphyxia, by J. Bond Reed, M. D.; Cholera at Troy, N. Y.; Reasons why the Medical Staff of India did not consider the Spasmodic Cholera contagious; Christian on the Choleas; Progress of the Cholera. sept 29

A Beautiful Head of Hair

IS the grandest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age, which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even to shun society to avoid the jests and sneers of their acquaintance, the remainder of their lives are consequently spent in retirement. In short not even the loss of property fills the generous thinking youth, with that heavy sinking gloom as does the loss of his hair. To avert all these unpleasant circumstances, C. & A. OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLOMBIA steps the hair from falling off on the first application, and a few bottles restores it again. It likewise produces eyebrows and whiskers; prevents the hair from turning grey, makes it curl beautifully, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the first respectability in support of the virtues of Oldridge's Balm, are shown by the proprietors.

☞ E. V. ASHTON, 130, Washington street, has just received a further supply of the London BALM OF COLOMBIA tf mar 3

Edinburgh Review....No. 110.

THIS day published by LILLY & WAIT, near of Boylston Market, Edinburgh Review, No. 110.

CONTENTS.

Art. I. 1. The Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth—Anglo-Saxon Period. 2. The History of England—Anglo-Saxon Period.

II. 1. Corn-Law Rhymes. 2. Love; a Poem. 3. The Village Patriarch; a Poem.

III. Italian Republics; or, the Origin, Progress, and Fall of Italian Freedom.

IV. Journal of an Expedition to Explore the Course and Termination of the Niger; with a Narrative of a Voyage down that River to its Termination.

V. Remarks on the Commerce and Manufactures of Great Britain.

VI. Spain in 1830. By Henry D. Inglis, Esq.

VII. An Account of the Life, Lectures, and Writings of William Cullen, M. D. Professor of the Practice of Physic in the University of Edinburgh.

VIII. 1. Domestic Manners of the Americans. 2. Six Months in America.—By Godfrey T. Vigne, Esq. 3. Remarks on the Statistics and Political Institutions of the U. States, with some Observations on the Ecclesiastical System of America, her Sources of Revenue, &c.—By Wm. Gore Ousely, Esq. Attache to his Majesty's Legation at Washington. 4. Esquisse Morale et Politique des Etats Unis de l'Amerique du Nord.

IX. Observations on the Duties of Insurance.

X. 1. La Divina Commedia di Dante Alighieri, con Comento Analitico di Gabriele Rossetti. 2. Sullo Spirito Antipapale dei Classici Antichi d'Italia.

XI. Souvenirs sur Mirabeau et sur les doux Premieres Assemblees Legislatives.

List of Publications. Index. Sept 29

John H. Copp,

20 STATE STREET, has for sale a rich assortment of French, English and American *BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS.* Also—a large quantity of Ready Made Clothing. april 14 tf

Patent Stock Frames,

7-8 AND inch Stock and Suspender Buckles, for sale at KIMBALL'S, 12, Washington street. sept 22

The Only True & Genuine.

DAY & MARTIN, have, in order to counteract the pretensions of "Legal Attornies"! self styled Sole Agents, and other impositions, sent to the subscriber 74 casks of their unrivalled JAPAN BLACKING, which will be sold, by the single jug or quantity, at unexampled low prices. Overbearing and jealous Mercenaries have of late become so audacious as to assume not only a sole agency but a "Legal Attorneyship"! and make use of these high sounding words signifying nothing, as a means to force their injurious imported counterfeit Blacking into this market; using as a *bait* to the unwary and credulous, titles, which were never vested in them by the original Proprietors, DAY & MARTIN, 97 High Holborn, London.

E. V. ASHTON, 130 Washington-street.

N. B. The Advertiser is constantly selling the true Day & Martin's Blacking (not counterfeit) at prices 15 per cent less than the self announced "Legal Attorney"!

New Directory.

BOSTON DIRECTORY for 1832 and 1833. Just received and for sale by *R. P. & C. WILLIAMS,* 18 and 20 Cornhill. July 7

Treatise on Mineralogy,

BY CHARLES UPHAM SHEPARD, A. B. Lecturer on Botany in Yale College, Member of the American Geological Society, &c. &c.

Also—A COMPLETE GUIDE TO STENOGRAPHY, or an entire New System of Writing Short Hand. For the use of schools and private tuition. By T. Towndrow, Professor and Teacher of Stenography. 2d ed. Just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Nos. 18 & 20, Cornhill, june 9

Dr. MOORE'S ESSENCE of LIFE

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Certificate of the Hon. Daniel Buck, late Member of Congress.

I hereby certify, that for eighteen years past I have been most of the time troubled with a severe cough, occasioned by a catarrhal affection; that in the course of last summer and fall for instance, accompanied with shortness upon the lungs, night sweats, cold chills, tightness, hoarseness, a great wasting of flesh and diminution of strength, and a constant fever, strongly indicated an approaching consumption. That though I applied to sundry physicians, and made use of various medicines, I obtained no relief until I committed myself to the care of Dr. JONATHAN MOORE. This was in November, last. He liberally administered his Pectoral Drops, or Essence of Life. In less than twenty-four hours after taking the medicine, I found myself in a degree relieved, and I impute the change almost entirely to the use of the Essence. My night sweats, cold chills, and temporary heats have wholly subsided, my fever has much abated, my cough has nearly left me, and I now exhibit every appearance of returning health. DANIEL BUCK.

Norwich, (Vt.) Feb. 17, 1804.

Certificate of the Hon. Jason Duncan.

I hereby certify that I have made use of Dr. JONATHAN MOORE'S Essence of Life in my family, in coughs, and when there was an obstruction upon the lungs, and it has ever given prompt relief. I also have frequently heard of, and by people who have apparently been in a declining state of health, with their lungs affected, and attended with a cough, that on application of the above-mentioned Essence, they received immediate relief. I also, from the experience and information I have received, fully believe it to be a valuable discovery, and that it will prove very beneficial to the public.

JASON DUNCAN.

Dummerston, March 13, 1804.

The undersigned, Ministers of the Gospel in the county of Windham, Vermont, knowing the salutary efficacy of Doctor Jonathan Moore's "Essence of Life," having used it ourselves and in our families, consider it a valuable composition; particularly useful and efficacious in removing complaints of the lungs; and indeed a safe and restorative medicine in the various diseases named in the Doctor's accompanying label; and do most cheerfully recommend its general use, believing it well worthy the patronage of the public.

ELISHA D. ANDREWS, Putney.
CHANDLER BATES,
PHILETUS CLARK,
ROSEA BECKLY, Dummerston.
SYLVESTER SAGE, Westminster
JEDE L. STARK, Brattleboro'.

October 9th, 1820.

Certificate of the Hon. Stephen R. Bradley.

I, STEPHEN R. BRADLEY, of Westminster, in Vermont, do certify, that I have been for some time well acquainted with the good effects of Dr. JONATHAN MOORE'S Essence of Life, in my own family and others; and can recommend it to be an extreme safe and useful Family Medicine, in Colds, Coughs, and all disorders of the lungs and breast; in the Hooping Cough, and all spasmodic complaints; and make no doubt the citizens of America would receive great benefit in a more general use of the same. And being personally acquainted with Dr. Moore, and finding him to be a discreet and well informed man, I cannot but hope he will receive all due encouragement.

STEPHEN R. BRADLEY, LL. D.

Westminster, Sept. 9, 1805.

Certificate of the Rev. Aaron Hall.

This certifies that I have made use of DR. JONATHAN MOORE'S ESSENCE OF LIFE, for myself, when there was an obstruction upon my lungs, and have found special relief; and from popular report must believe it of eminent usefulness, especially to debilitated habits. It appears to me to be a valuable discovery, and that it may be of eminent service to the human species.

AARON HALL.

Keene, May 9, 1804.

Certificate from the Hon. Phineas White, Member of Congress.

The subscriber hereby certifies, that he has for more than three years past, frequently in cases of coughs, obstructions upon the lungs, and difficulty of breathing, experienced the happy and salutary effect in the use of Dr. JONATHAN MOORE'S Essence of Life, and has witnessed the same in others, and verily believes it to be a most salutary and efficacious medicine.

PHINEAS WHITE.

Certificate from Dana Miller, Esq. Attorney at Law, Bellows Falls, Vermont.

Having had frequent occasion, within the year past, to use Dr. MOORE'S Essence of Life in my family, I cheerfully confirm the public opinion in favor of its general utility, and recommend it as peculiarly efficacious in the Hooping Cough. DANA MILLER.

Bellows Falls, January 11, 1823.

Certificate from Capt. J. Tilden, of Hartford, Vermont.

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that I, the subscriber, have for a number of years been personally acquainted with Dr. J. Moore's Essence of Life, and find it to be a very efficacious medicine in many diseases in our own family, and among our neighbors. I have one child that was given over for an incurable case by my physicians. We made preparations for the last solemn duty we owe to a fellow mortal. The doctors observed, it made no difference what the child took—it was out of reach of medicine. I had recourse to the Essence of Life. To my great surprise, it gave my child relief, which I have every reason to believe we should have lost, if the medicine had not been freely used. I can cheerfully recommend the Essence to my friends, and the public in general. JOSIAH TILDEN

To all whom it may concern.

We, the undersigned Physicians, who have proved the efficacy of Dr. JONATHAN MOORE'S Essence of Life, conceive it our duty to patronize the Medicine, and are of opinion that, if generally used, it will be of public utility.

DR. ABEL DUNCAN, }
" SAMUEL STEARNS, LL. D. } Dummerston.
" WILLIAM TOWN, }
" JONATHAN BADGER, } Westminster.
" NATHAN STONE, Newfane.
" PRESCOTT HALL, Chesterfield.
" PHINEAS PACKHURST, Lebanon, N. H
" CHARLES BLAKE, Northfield, Mass.
" ABRAM HOLLAND, Newfane, Vt.
" C. W. CHANDLER, Andover, Vt.

EBENEZER WIGHT, Agent for the Proprietor, Milk Street, opposite Federal Street, Boston; where the above Medicine may be had at all times, and in any quantity. nov 12 e3wtf

Chapman's Sermons.

JUST received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, 18 & 20 Cornhill, Sermons upon the Ministry, Worship and Doctrines of the Protestant Episcopal Church, by G. T. Chapman, D. D. late Rector of Christ Church, Lexington. Second edition—good paper and type, at a price much reduced.

It was at the suggestion of a highly valued friend that the sermons upon the Church were prepared and their delivery was accompanied with repeated request for publication.—*Preface.*

I am satisfied with their reception, it far exceeds my most flattering anticipations I could have ventured to indulge. From many of the bishops and other clergy, commendatory letters have been received which have repaid me a thousand fold for the anxieties inseparable from a first attempt to win the approbation of an enlightened community.—*Preface 2d edition.* Sept 8

The Parisian Bear's Grease!

FOR PRESERVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR.

OF all the inventions which are daily offered to the Public, there is none which possess the virtue of making the Hair grow *thick, long and glossy* except the true Bear's Grease.

This article has always been acknowledged to be the most beneficial to preserve, thicken, and beautify the Hair, rendering it soft and easy to curl, without the application of curling irons which in a little time injures the beauty of the hair by singing and burning it, and in many cases changes the color. Its redish hue, which is natural, it being a mixture of the blood that is found in the Grease, and possesses *the true renovating power for quickening the roots of the hair.*

The manner of using it is to take a piece as big as a small pea, apply it as near the roots of the hair as possible, and by a few repetitions the astonishing virtue of this production will disclose itself.

Manufactured only by Dissey & Piver, Paris, and their genuine is put up in beautiful Porcelain pots, with their name and address

They have just supplied the subscriber, with a new and fresh supply. E. V. ASHTON,

feb 18 is4eotf 130, Washington street.

London Quarterly Review.

JUST published by LILLY & WAIT, the London Quarterly Review, No. 94.

CONTENTS.

Art. I. Memoires, Correspondance, et Ouvrages inedites de Diderot.

II. The Birds of America, engraved from Drawings made in the U. States. By John James Audubon, F.R.S. &c. Vol. I.

III. The Life of Archbishop Cranmer.

IV. The Catechism of Health; or, Plain and Simple Rules for the Preservation of Health, and the Attainment of a Long Life.

V. The Rights of Industry.

VI. Some Memorials of John Hampden, his Party, and his Times.

VII. History of the War of the Succession in Spain.

VIII. Mechanism of the Heavens.

IX. A letter to a Noble Lord who voted for the Second Reading of the Reform Bill, on the Amendments which it may be expedient to make in the Committee.

Sep 18

Bosom and Collars.

100 DOZEN fine Linen Shirt Bosoms, 200 do. Collars, for sale at KIMBALL'S, 12 Washington street, wholesale and retail. Oct 13

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia,

WHICH will prevent the hair from falling off, and restore it again in bald places, improve it in growth, and fragrance. The grand qualities virtue of the Balm of Columbia are as follows—One bottle, price 50 cents, prevents the hair from falling off in 48 hours from its first application, or causing a new growth of whiskers. A bottle, price 75 cents, will not only stop the hair from falling off, but likewise in three weeks causes a new growth to appear, and one at $1, gives in general a good head of hair to a young person.

It prevents the hair from turning grey, and makes it curl beautifully, look bright and glossy, and in a few applications frees it from scurf and entirely removes nervous headaches.

It is by repeated experiments found to bear every sort of climate, without the least injury to its virtues.

Copies of certificates will be shown by the venders from gentlemen who, after being bald a number of years, have received a new growth of hair.

The signers' characters are supported by his Britannic Majesty's Consul, Philadelphia, who thereto has prefixed his seal and royal arms of Great Britain; also the Mayor and other Magistrates, who were personally acquainted with the signers, have certified to their high respectability, and have likewise prefixed their seals.

E. V. ASHTON, 130, Washington-street, has just received a further supply of the London Balm of Columbia. may 19

Mr. Whitman's Address,

DELIVERED at the Dedication of the Masonic Temple, just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Nos. 18 and 20 Cornhill. June 30

Pradier's French Razors.

JUST received a few of those celebrated RAZORS, made by Pradier in Paris, who obtained in England a Gold Medal as a prize for tempering Steel.

E. V. ASHTON, 130 Washington street.

oct 6 tf

New York Mirror.

THE first number of a new volume of the Mirror is published, which will certainly, in every respect, far surpass its predecessors. The list of contributors has been greatly augmented and now embraces the best established and most successful writers, besides a *foreign correspondence* of acknowledged interest and ability: consequently, the *literary contents* will be more varied, and will be enriched with more valuable and abundant supplies of original composition, both in prose and verse, than any work of the kind extant. Into the *pictorial department*, under the sole direction of Mr. Weir, no engraving will be admitted unless of the *very first order*. A number of wood *cuts*, finely executed by Mason, will also occasionally appear, in addition to the *superb plates* with which the work will be quarterly embellished. On these the most lavish expense will be bestowed. The *music* will be under the direction of the distinguished amateur whose reputation is identified with that of the brilliant operas lately produced by him in this city. The whole collection will consist of rare and choice *musical gems*, selected from the highest sources, and with the most scrupulous regard to the rapidly improving taste of the community. Among them will be melodies, ballads, marches, waltzes, songs, duets, glees, &c. arranged for the piano forte, guitar, harp, flute, &c. Issued weekly, corner of Nassau and Ann streets.

New York, July, 1832.

Cox's Journey.

ADVENTURES on the Columbia River, including the narrative of a residence of six years on the Western side of the Rocky Mountains, among various tribes of Indians hitherto unknown; together with a journey across the American Continent. By Ross Cox. Just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Nos 18 & 20 Cornhill. m 5

Irving's New Book.

THE ALHAMBRA: A series of Tales and Sketches of the Moors and Spaniards. By the author of the Sketch Book, in 2 vols.

Also,—The Youths Book on Natural Theology, illustrated in familiar Dialogues, with numerous engravings. By Rev. T. H. Gallaudet, late principal of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb in Hartford.

Also,—Moubray on Poultry, containing a treatise on Breeding, Rearing and Fattening all kinds of Poultry, Cows, Swine, and other domestic animals. By B. Moubray, Esq Reprinted from the sixth London edition, with such abridgments and additions as it was conceived would render it best adapted to the soil, climate and common course of culture, in the United States. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Esq. Editor of the New England Farmer.

Just published and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, 18 and 20 Cornhill. June 16

DANIEL GRAHAM,

FORMERLY in the employ of Mr. William Gallagher, at the Exchange, returns his hearty thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal patronage received from them during the eight months that he has kept the BANK COFFEE HOUSE, in Lindall-street.

Having made material repairs on the House, and having also the benefit of more experience, he would now respectfully request a continuance of the public favor. He would inform those who are not already acquainted with his Establishment, that he has attached to it a RESTORATEUR, which enables him to furnish Meals at any hour of the day, and dishes of any sort that may be desired.—He will always take a pride in providing the very best articles the market affords. Clubs and Parties can always be accommodated with Dinners or Suppers, at the shortest notice; and would also receive a few regular Boarders, or furnish Meals by the week as well as singly, on reasonable terms, tf may 26

Merino Shirts and Drawers.

FINE Merino, Worsted, Cotton and Linen Under Shirts and Drawers, for sale at KIMBALL'S, 12 Washington-street. Oct 13

New Novel

THIS day is published by CAREY & LEA Elizabeth Benuet, or Pride and Prejudice, a novel by the author of Sense and Sensibility, &c. 2 vols. aug 25

Nice Teeth Brushes.

MANUFACTURED by John Eckstein, Philadelphia and warranted superior to the English Teeth Brushes made by "Prout," "Smyth," or "The Chevalier Ruspini."

The principles upon which these beautiful Brushes are made is such as to *secure firmly* the bristles to the bone, and render them a good lasting Brush, scientifically adapted for the purpose of cleaning the Teeth. The importance of this, will very readily manifest itself to persons who have been in the habit of using the ordinary kind of Teeth Brushes and have realized the unpleasant sensations produced by the bristles escaping their fastening and lodging in the mouth, this and many other objections are effectually remedied in the Brushes here recommended. Those who have heretofore given a preference to the English solid back Tooth Brushes will find these superior in every respect and will be sold for less than half the price —viz. *six for one dollar.*

The subscriber has received from the manufacturer a supply of these approved brushes which will be sold at the above uncommon low price. E. V. ASHTON,

july 21 130 Washington street.

Life Preservers.

DEER SKIN UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, useful and highly recommended articles for rheumatic persons and others liable to be affected by sudden changes of the weather, east winds, &c. for sale at KIMBALL'S 12, Washington street. sept 22

Benjamin's Practical House CARPENTER

JUST published and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, BENJAMIN'S PRACTICAL HOUSE CARPENTER; being a complete development of the Grecian Orders of Architecture, methodised and arranged in such a simple, and comprehensive manner, as to be easily understood; each example being fashioned according to the style and practice of the present day, containing examples of the Tuscan, Doric, Tonic, Corinthian and Composite Orders, with all their details drawn to a large scale; to which are added, a series of Designs for Perseus, Frontispieces, Doors, Windows, Caps and Sills, Sash Frames, Sashes and Shutters, Base and Sur-Base Mouldings, Architraves, Chimney Pieces, Trusses for Roofs and Partitions, Stairs, &c. Engraved on sixty-four large quarto copper plates. By Asher Benjamin, Architect. Author of "The American Builder's Companion," and "The Rudiments of Architecture." jan 21

New Books.

FOR sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Nos. 18 and 20 Cornhill.

The Life of Frederic the Great, by Lord Dover, in 2 vols. being Nos. 41 and 42 of Harper's Family Library.

The Boys and Girls Library of Lives of the Apostles and Early Martyrs of the Church, by the author of Trial and Still.

Cholera, as it recently appeared in the towns of Newcastle and Gateshead, including cases illustrative of its Physiology and Pathology, with a view to the establishment of sound principles of Practice, by T. M. Greenhow, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, &c. &c.

Ouseley's Remarks on the Statistics, &c. of the United States.

The Heidenmauer, or, the Benedictines, by the author of the Spy, Pioneer, &c. 2 vols. 12mo bds.

Also, a great variety of BOOKS. Oct 6

PEARLY WHITE TEETH.

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the Teeth, and will answer the purpose of the best Dentifrice. It contains no acid or any thing that can in any case be injurious. It will also be found to keep the breath sweet free from all impurities.

It has the further advantage of cleansing the mouth so; and of removing whatever is offensive in the breath, hardens the gums, and is a valuable remedy for canker sores of the mouth. In fine it preserves the teeth and mouth in all respects in a clean and healthy condition, is agreeable to the taste. Gentlemen who are in the habit of using tobacco, will find that the tooth wash will remove all the effects of it from the mouth.

That the public may rest assured of the very salutary effects of this composition, the following recommendations which have been received by Lowe & Reed, Proprietors are submitted.

From S. A. Shurtleff, M. D.

I have used your 'Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash' and find it an excellent article for removing the fetid breath from decayed teeth, and also in restoring the gums to a healthy spongy, to perfect health. On using it in the evening it will preserve a sweet and pleasant taste in the mouth during the whole night. I have prescribed it in diseases of the mouth occasioned by mercurials, and find it excels all other remedies in restoring the mouth to a healthy state, in a short time.

Yours, &c. S. A. SHURTLEFF.

Boston, March 15, 1831.

From J. B. Flint, M. D.

I have administered the Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash you were good enough to put into my hands, and at your request am very willing to say, that the result of my limited experience confirms the opinion I had formed of it from a knowledge of its composition. I believe it to be an agreeable, agreeable, and efficacious preparation for preventing the offensive effects of depraved secretions in the mouth, and for invigorating and preserving the gums.

JOSH. B. FLINT.

Boston, March 16, 1831.

From J. W. Webster, M. D., Erving Professor of Chemistry in Harvard University.

Harvard University, Cambridge, March 14, 1831. I have examined the 'Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash,' received from you, and have no hesitation in stating my belief that it will answer the purpose for which you have compounded it. I have discovered in it no ingredient which can prove injurious to the teeth.

Yours, &c. J. W. WEBSTER.

From Benjamin Silliman, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Yale College.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed—I return you my thanks for bottles of Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash which I have received, and which I cannot doubt will prove beneficial as the ingredients named by you, and confirmed by Dr. Hayes, are all salutary in regard to the object in view.

I will use the preparation at your request, and shall see any cause to dissent, I will write to you on the subject.

I remain, gentlemen,
Yours respectfully,
B. SILLIMAN.

New-Haven, Conn. March 23, 1832.

The proprietors have just supplied the subscriber with the above, which will be sold wholesale or retail at customary prices.

E. V. ASHTON, 130 Washington-street.

aug 25 tf

Flooring Boards, &c.

FOR sale at 65, Broad-street, a few M feet fine Flooring Boards, ready planed, tongued and grooved, fit for laying down without any further labor, price less than they can be furnished by any one else.

nov 5. E. COPELAND.

Tales of the Early Ages,

BY Horace Smith, author of "Zillah," "Brambletye House," &c. &c. Just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 18 & 20 Cornhill.

Also, a good assortment of BOOKS. sept

The True Eau de Cologne.

E. V. ASHTON, No. 130, Washington street, Boston, informs the public that he has just received 200 dozen Eau de Cologne, from Jean Maria Farina Place Juilers a Cologne, whose distillation has been generally preferred to that of any other establishment.

E. V. A. particularly impresses on the public the necessity of purchasing the genuine Cologne, as there have lately been introduced into the market large quantities of a cheap kind, purporting to be genuine. This cheap article has nothing of Eau de Cologne but the name and outward appearance, it being made in this country from strong alcohol mixed with prussic acid and hot pungent essential oils, when taken internal is highly dangerous. The genuine Eau de Cologne owes its peculiar qualities to the spirit which composes it, distilled with medical herbs indigenous to the banks of the Rhine. tf

Washington Hotel,
NEW YORK.

THIS extensive and well known establishment heretof